

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Eastern Europe*

Vol II No 074

16 April 1984

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Military Council To Meet Late April [Prague]	AA 1
CEMA Meeting Scheduled for Moscow in June [ADN]	AA 1
42d CEMA Light Industries Meeting Ends 13 April [ADN]	AA 1

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

U.S. Antimissile System Plans Criticized [Bauma, Prague]	BB 1
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ALBANIA

Supreme Soviet Elects Chernenko to New Post	B 1
Trade Protocol Signed With Netherlands	B 1
Greek Team Discusses Water Use on Border Rivers	B 1
Officials Welcome Swedish News Agency Manager	B 1
Talks With Myftiu	B 2
News Exchange Signed	B 2
Leaders Honor Veteran Communist at Funeral	B 2

BULGARIA

Chernenko Elected Supreme Soviet Presidium Head	C 1
Mladenov, Cheysson Agree on Need for Dialogue	C 1
Ministers Discuss Cooperation	C 2
Mladenov Returns Home	C 3
Bozhinov Departs for SFRY CEMA Session	C 4
Greek CP General Secretary Completes Visit [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 12 Apr]	C 4
Lebanese Party Delegation Visits Okrugs, Departs	C 4
Filipov Addresses Agricultural Conference	C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CEMA Secretary Sychev Holds Cooperation Talks	D 1
Discusses Tasks With Strougal	D 1
Meets With Jakes	D 1
Kucera Addresses European Security Committee	D 1
Husak Replies to Socialist International Appeal	D 1
Soviet Envoy Meets Leaders, Honored by Luncheon	D 2
Strougal Receives Syrian Trade Minister	D 2
Hoffmann Returns From WFTU Bureau Session	D 3
Hoffmann Meets Australian Friendship Group Leader	D 3
VOA, NY TIMES 'Distort' Vatican Delegation Visit	D 3
Strougal Visits International Fair in Brno	D 4
Interviewed on Progress	D 4
SED's Mittag Visits Fair	D 5

International Peace Conference Opens in Moravia	D 5
Olympic Committee Issues Statement on LA Games	D 6
Fifteen Years of Husak Leadership Hailed	D 7
[Risko]	
Prague, Regional Ideological Secretaries Meet	D 9
Husak, Strougal Congratulate National Artist	D 10
Briefs: New Envoy to USSR; New Chinese Ambassador Arrives;	D 10
Cooperation Protocol With Bulgaria; Polish Editor	
Visits; Chnoupek Meets New PLO Mission Head	

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CFK Group Adopts Document on Dangers to Peace	E 1
FDP Bundestag Leader Supports Official Contacts	E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]	
Court Gives FRG Citizen 12 Years for Espionage	E 2
Honecker Accepts Koivisto Invitation to Finland	E 2
Schuerer, Ion Ceausescu Discuss Economic Plans	E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Apr]	
Stoph Receives Chinese Economic Delegation	E 3
Visits to Industrial Areas	E 4
Briefs: PCF Delegation Visits	E 4

HUNGARY

Chernenko Elected Supreme Soviet President	F 1
Olympic Committee Sends Statement to IOC, LAOOC	F 1
Concerns Expounded	F 1
Italian Prime Minister Concludes Visit 13 April	F 2
More on Craxi Interview	F 2
Reply on Pacifism Cut	F 4
[Rome]	
Concluding Press Conference	F 4
International Aspects	F 5
Seen Off by Lazar	F 6
Aczel-Led MSZMP Delegation Ends Visit to Finland	F 6
Sarlos Delegation Departs for India 15 April	F 7
Arrives in Delhi	F 7
Finnish Parliamentary Delegation Arrives	F 7
PZPR Group Studies MSZMP Information Channels	F 7
Prague Envoy Gives Treaty Fete, Chnoupek Attends	F 7
SZOT on Enterprise Business Work Partnerships	F 8
[NEPSZAVA 7 Apr]	
January-February 1984 Economic Statistics	F 11
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Apr]	
Editor in Chief Defends Moderation, Reform	F 12
[NEPSZABADSAG 7 Apr]	

POLAND

Deputy Minister Karas in Japan for Trade Talks	G 1
Economic Cooperation Talks With Mexico 11-13 Apr	G 1
Orzechowski Signs Cooperation Agreement in Cuba	G 1
Gorywoda, Obodowski Meet Iraqi Planning Minister	G 2
CSSR's Obzina Ends Visit; Agreement Signed	G 2
Soviet Writers' Delegation Concludes Visit	G 2
Jablonski at Rally for Dos Santos: Seek Detente	G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Apr]	

Olympic Committee Voices Concern for LA Games	G	5
Dlugosz on Results of U.S. Economic Sanctions	G	6
Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee on East-West Ties	G	7
Rakowski Attends 'Heated' TU Leaders' Meeting	G	8
Criticism of Price Decisions	G	8
Economic Program Fails To Slow Inflation	G	9
Talks Held To Settle Legal Status of Church	G	9
Tougher Sanctions for Illegal Economic Activity	G	9

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Returns to Bucharest From Yugoslavia	H	1
Joint Commission With Japan Ends Session	H	1
Andrei Holds Talks With Netherlands Counterpart	H	2
Ceausescu Receives Departing Portuguese Envoy	H	2
Briefs: Giosan Receives Bolivian Delegation; Cooperative Protocol With Bulgaria	H	2

YUGOSLAVIA

Continuing Reportage on Ceausescu's Visit	I	1
Meets Markovic in Karadjordjevo	I	1
Closing Talks	I	1
Press Statement on Visit	I	2
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 14 Apr]		
Spiljak Sees Off Ceausescu	I	3
Preparatory Meeting for Mediterranean Conference	I	3
Invitation to AWP	I	4
PRC Youth League Delegation Visits Kosovo	I	4
Economic, Technical Cooperation Meeting in Iraq	I	5
Thai Prime Minister To Visit 18-21 April	I	5
Zarkovic Nominated President of Montenegro LC CC	I	6
[BORBA 12 Apr]		
Reason for Security Law Amendment Explained	I	6
[VJESNIK 7 Apr]		
Army LCY on Socioeconomic, Political Development	I	7
[NARODNA ARMIJA 12 Apr]		
Mamula Attends 1st SFRY-Made Tank Demonstration	I	8
3 April LCY Presidium Meeting on Stabilization	I	8
Number of Zagreb Drug Addicts, Pushers Increases	I	8
[BORBA 12 Apr]		
Briefs: Great Britain Trade Talks;	I	9
Soviet Trade Union Delegation;		
CPSU Study Delegation;		
Prague CP Delegation Visit		

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL TO MEET LATE APRIL

LD131656 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] A regular session of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty states will be held in the Czechoslovak capital, Prague, in the second half of April this year. This has been announced today by the CTK.

CEMA MEETING SCHEDULED FOR MOSCOW IN JUNE

LD131813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The recent meetings of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet have confirmed the continuity and firmness of principle of Soviet domestic and foreign policy. This was stated at an international press conference in Moscow today. The party and government are devoting the greatest attention to strengthening fraternal cooperation with the states of the socialist community. In this connection, it was announced that a top-level meeting of CEMA countries will take place in Moscow in June.

42D CEMA LIGHT INDUSTRIES MEETING ENDS 13 APRIL

LD131838 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The 42d meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Light Industry concerned itself with the more efficient organization of scientific-technological cooperation on the basis of economic treaties and agreements. This is the main point of the communique issued by the meeting, which ended in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Friday.

The CEMA member-states agreed to a greater exchange of information in this sphere. The standing committee confirmed the report on the work of its bodies and laid down basic guidelines for future work. Concerning the forthcoming coordination of the plans, the delegations exchanged information about the main development trends of light industry, the timber processing industry, and polygraphical industry in the CEMA countries in the period from 1986 to 1990.

The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent GDR representative in CEMA, Dr Gerhard Weiss, on the same day received the delegation heads of the participating member-states of CEMA for a friendly talk. There was agreement that the cooperation of the fraternal countries in research and development, and in production in light industry had to be deepened with the aim of raising production of consumer goods and organizing production more efficiently. In the course of the meeting, the heads of the delegations visited GDR light industrial factories in the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk, such as the ESDA Hosiery Combine and the Floeha United Cotton and Yarn Mills.

U.S. ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM PLANS CRITICIZED

LD151409 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1315 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Foreign political commentary by Vladimir Bauma: "Another Dangerous Step by Washington Toward Feverish Arms Buildup"]

[Text] Numerous articles have appeared in the West lately defending Washington's plans to build a new system of antimissile defense in the United States in the coming years. President Ronald Reagan himself has briefed journalists about the plan. His demagogic press conference was to have convinced not only the world public, but above all the ordinary American voters, the majority of whom are unable to orientate themselves in the complicated problems of strategic and cosmic weapons and about Washington's peace-loving nature and the care the White House is devoting to the defense of the U.S. territory. After all, it is better to build means of defense than offensive strategic weapons, or at least this is the conclusion the American people were supposed to make on the basis of Reagan's press conference. To describe this argument advanced by the United States merely as an outrageous lie would be to use far too weak an expression. What is involved is deliberate disinformation of a truly Goebbels style, which is to conceal the most dangerous and insidious attack on the strategic balance of forces between the East and the West; that the United States has made to date. At issue is actually one of the most important measures taken by Washington aimed at building up a first-strike nuclear potential.

When we glance back into the past, we see that the problem of antimissile weapons is not a new one. Quite logically, in accordance with the principles of logic that every new weapon generates the necessity to develop an antiweapon, this problem appeared at the time when the United States and the Soviet Union began to introduce intercontinental guided missiles into their strategic arsenals. From the very beginning leading representatives of the Soviet Union have been conscious of the fact that the development and construction of antimissile systems not only would require enormous financial means, but, above all, in view of the character of antimissile weapons, would lead to a sharp worsening of the international situation. This is why the Soviet Union made enormous efforts to halt the new round of the feverish arms build-up, which was just getting under way, in time. In May 1972 the Soviet-American negotiations which dealt with this problem culminated in the signing of a disarmament document of exceptional importance: the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, which entered the public's consciousness under the description of the SALT I treaty.

Its main importance lay in that it markedly limited armament in such a dangerous sphere, which strategic nuclear weapons undoubtedly are, and confirmed that in respecting the principle of equality and equal security of the sides in the negotiations it is possible to achieve positive results, however difficult the disarmament negotiations may be. Even at that time, however, representatives of the American military-industrial complex and Pentagon strategists did not respect the above international treaty. The fact is that they have never reconciled themselves to the balance of strategic forces, which includes antimissile weapon systems. Throughout the seventies a group of leading American scientists and generals intensively concerned themselves with these problems -- with large financial backing for the military aircraft and missile industry. What these pathological militarists failed to push through in the past is now becoming, as Ronald Reagan's press conference unequivocally demonstrates, a concrete U.S. military program. Although the White House will not decide on the final form of the American antimissile system until later, it is apparent from certain studies that the Pentagon is already planning to gradually build three to four relatively independent weapon subsystems deployed in the outer space -- and partly on the ground as well. Each of these qualitatively new weapons will have the task of destroying the largest possible number of intercontinental guided missiles on their warheads during their flight toward their targets. The first weapons systems on which the Pentagon is placing the biggest emphasis is, for instance, a network of satellites, or, as the case may be, orbital cosmic bomber stations, which would be permanently suspended at the height 36,000 km over Soviet territory. In the case of an

imperialist aggression, all important command posts of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, their communication systems, and above all, the intercontinental guided missiles in their underground silos -- or on their being launched to carry out a retaliatory strike, when the missiles still have slow speed -- would be destroyed by lasers from these cosmic cruisers. Various types of satellites armed with laser weapons would then constitute still further obstacles to intercontinental missiles equipped with conventional warheads, which would be launched from U.S. territory against those missiles not destroyed by the earlier weapons systems, and they would form the last screen.

Let us leave aside the question of what the already adopted international obligations are worth to the United States: The fact is that construction of the antimissile system is a gross violation of the SALT I treaty on the part of the American Government. However, let us look closer at the military-political aspects of this new militarist step by the United States and, above all, at Washington's fabrication that the antimissile system is exclusively destined for the detente of the United States against nuclear attack by the Soviet Union. Above all, it is necessary to emphatically stress that the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone with nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the Soviet Union -- the only one of the five countries possessing nuclear weapons -- has publicly taken upon itself an obligation not to be the first to use these destructive means. In variance with this, the United States rejects such an obligation and through the words of its highest political and military representatives continually asserts that it will never give up the possibility of being the first to use these barbaric weapons.

The United States' intention to build an antimissile system must be assessed from this and no other angle. The fact is that it is of no substance whatever what this or that weapons system is called or what purpose it is to serve from the narrow military-technical viewpoint. The main thing is what position it occupies in the overall military-strategic doctrine of a country or a coalition of states. In the case of the United States and its NATO allies, this doctrine is unequivocally aggressive. Washington has previously been deterred from a military solution of the antagonistic contradictions between imperialism and the countries of real socialism by the existing military balance, including the Soviet Union's capability of carrying out a retaliatory nuclear strike in the case of U.S. aggression. If the United States unilaterally builds an antimissile system, then, as Pentagon strategists in fact envisage, the Soviet Union would in effect be disarmed, because it would not be able to use its strategic nuclear weapons in retaliation.

In view of the U.S. policy's aggressive character, today it is already apparent that the possession of an antimissile system would tempt Washington not only to engage in political blackmail but also to settle international problems by a nuclear war. The fact is that the White House plans on the United States being able not only to survive a nuclear war after building an antimissile system, but even to win it. From these facts it is apparent that in no case can one describe the plan to build an antimissile defense of the United States as a transition to some kind of defense strategy, but merely as another confirmation of the offensive character of Washington's military-strategic doctrine.

Naturally, the Soviet Union and its allies in the defensive alliance of Warsaw Treaty states cannot look at these extensive militaristic measures of Washington idly. However, they do not see the solution in a new round of the arms race, but in constructive talks about all contentious issues. In the case of antimissile systems, a mutually acceptable and verifiable treaty was concluded a long time ago. The treaty is in existence. It only needs to be observed strictly.

SUPREME SOVIET ELECTS CHERNENKO TO NEW POST

AU111835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Agencies report that a Supreme Soviet session was convened today in Moscow. At this session, Chernenko, general secretary of the party, was also elected to the position of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NETHERLANDS

AU121330 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A protocol on trade for 1984 was signed today in Tirana between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The document was signed on the Albanian side by Kostandin Kristo, department director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and on the Netherlands side by J.W.A. Huibregtse, deputy director general of economic relations with foreign countries at the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The ceremony was attended by members of the two delegations.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Netherlands chrome ore, (?basic carbonate), ferrochrome, foodstuffs, medicinal herbs, and so forth, and will import various metal rods, chemicals, industrial oils, pesticides, natural rubber, and so forth.

GREEK TEAM DISCUSSES WATER USE ON BORDER RIVERS

AU141925 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] A group of Greek specialists, led by (Evangelos Koloiyas), deputy director of Greece's Directorate for the Development of Hydroelectric Works, arrived recently in Tirana. They held discussions with Albanian specialists on the utilization of the waters of the Vjoso and other rivers in the vicinity of the border between the two countries. The talks took place in a spirit of understanding and in a friendly atmosphere.

Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction, received the group of Greek specialists on 13 April and had a friendly talk with them. The Greek visitors left Albania today.

OFFICIALS WELCOME SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY MANAGER

AU131316 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 13 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, the general manager of the Swedish News Agency TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA, Sven Gerentz, arrived in our country yesterday.

He was welcomed at the airport by the director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY, Taqo Zoto, the director of the press department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vangjush Zallemi, and other comrades.

The ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY gave a party in his honour at "Dajti" Hotel.

Talks With Myftiu

AUL41909 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Sven Gerentz, general manager of the Swedish newspapers' telegraph agency, and had a friendly talk with him. The meeting was also attended by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Taqo Zoto, director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, ATA.

News Exchange Signed

AUL51847 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] An agreement for news exchanges was signed in Tirana between ATA and the Swedish newspapers' telegraphic agency. For the Albanian side the agreement was signed by Taqo Zoto, director of ATA, and for the Swedish side by Sven Gerentz, general manager of the Swedish news agency TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA. Taking part in the signing ceremony were Marash Hajati, general director of radio-television and chairman of the Albanian Union of Journalists; Vangjush Zallemi, director of the press department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others.

During his stay in our country, Sven Gerentz, general manager of the Swedish newspapers' telegraphic agency, was received by the Albanian Union of Journalists, Tirana University, and the Institute of Economic Studies. He also paid visits to the Tirana, Kruje, Vlore, and Shkoder Districts. He left our country today.

LEADERS HONOR VETERAN COMMUNIST AT FUNERAL

AUL41919 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The funeral of Vasil Nathanaili took place this morning in Tirana. He was a communist from the first hours of the party and, always loyally carried out all responsible tasks entrusted to him. The funeral was attended by communists, veterans, cofighters in partisan units, colleagues, inhabitants of Tirana's First District, officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others. Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Reiz Malile, foreign minister; AWP Central Committee members Spiro Koleka and Sofokli Lazri, and other comrades were also present. They expressed their condolences to members of Vasil Nathanaili's family. Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, spoke about the life and work of Comrade Vasil Nathanaili, which was characterized by a high sense of duty, his communist consciousness and devotion, and his contribution in the field of diplomacy. Wreaths were laid on his grave in the name of the Tirana District AWP Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the family, and others.

CHERNENKO ELECTED SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDUM HEAD

AU111730 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1505 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] On 11 April, Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously elected chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The election took place at the session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin. Proposing the election of Konstantin Chernenko to this post, Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, stressed that simultaneously holding the posts of CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has great significance for conducting Soviet foreign policy. The representation of the supreme state interests by the general secretary in the international arena convincingly reflects the fact that Soviet foreign policy is an integral part of the CPSU course, whose basic principles are [words indistinct].

Comrade Vasiliiy Kuznetsov was reelected first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was reappointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

MLADENOV, CHEYSSON AGREE ON NEED FOR DIALOGUE

AU130755 Sofia BTA in English 0708 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 13 (BTA) (corr) -- Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs of France, gave yesterday an official dinner for the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov. Both ministers delivered toast speeches.

Mr Claude Cheysson stressed the special importance of the new Bulgaro-French dialogue in the light of the general development of the international situation and of the ' bilateral relations.

The present period is difficult, he said. A number of important negotiations on the basic questions related to the European security have been broken off. The situation has become more aggravated in Europe where the stockpiling of weapons gives a dramatic nature to the general tension. Unfortunately, outside our continent there are also hot-beds of tension and even overt armed conflicts.

"Irrespective of our differences, the exchange of views on these questions is absolutely necessary", Mr Claude Cheysson stressed.

The French minister dwelt in detail on the questions related to the security and cooperation in Europe. In connection with the Stockholm conference he stressed: The road we are to cover is a long one, but we believe in the spirit of Helsinki and of Madrid, in the wish of each state concerned to contribute to the strengthening of the security and to the extending of the cooperation in the continent. Mr Claude Cheysson attached special importance to the situation in the Middle East where the realities and mainly the rights of the Arab people of Palestine should be recognized.

Further on he dwelt on the Bulgaro-French relations. Both countries could give a strong impetus to the development of bilateral relations, Mr Claude Cheysson said. The political consultations we especially insist on, will continue to be held. They will become deeper, more fruitful and imbued with greater [word indistinct]. This should find its reflection also in the economic sphere, where wide possibilities exist.

Bulgaro-French cooperation should be given a strong impetus in 1984 and should answer to the development of both countries' modern industry. In the sphere of the automobile making, telecommunications and metallurgy there are great possibilities to this end, Mr Claude Cheysson stressed. We should have great expectations in this trend, he said. This is the wish of the French Government. On your part, too, this is confirmed at our present meeting and exchange of views.

The Bulgarian foreign minister stressed that at present, as it has been found during his talks with his French counterpart, there have been established satisfactory political contacts between Bulgaria and France with prospects in the economic and techno-scientific cooperation, while the cultural exchange is rich and diversified. Meanwhile he stressed that the possibilities for cooperation are greater and they should be more efficiently used in the two people's interests.

Dwelling on the interational situation, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the threat to peace on our planet has never before been so tangible and real in the post-war period. Bulgaria's stand on the cardinal matters of our alarming time are well-known, he went further. We and the other socialist community countries have repeatedly and most responsibly made constructive proposals for halting the arms race, for consolidating peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Unfortunately, the assurances in a striving after a dialogue with us are refuted by the practical deeds carried out in just the opposite direction, Mr Petur Mladenov said. We think that at present peace rests on the balance of the forces and this is why we stand for the military strategic balance to be preserved. The question is for it to be preserved at the lowest level possible, Mr Petur Mladenov added.

He also stood for the necessity of a sincere and constructive dialogue for searching mutually acceptable solutions on the principle of equality and equal security. This principle is the sole "condition" which refers to all negotiations, including the Vienna talks, as well as the Stockholm conference, to which great hopes are pinned on our part to restore the international trust, Mr Petur Mladenov underlined.

Bulgaria's foreign minister said the signing of an agreement for non-use of force and for maintaining peace relations, as well as the refusal of the countries to use nuclear weapons first could be of great importance for the trust among the states.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed Bulgaria's wish for the principles of equal mutually advantageous and goodneighborly cooperation to be triumphant for ever in the Balkans. He recalled Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal for the Balkans to be converted into a zone free of nuclear weapons -- a question on which talks have already started, as well as the proposal for bilateral agreements containing a goodneighborly relations code to be signed.

Ministers Discuss Cooperation

AU131345 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 13/BTA/ -- The traditionally good Bulgaro-French relations are developing positively -- this is the conclusion of the two countries' foreign ministers Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Claude Cheysson, talking in Paris yesterday. The Bulgarian foreign minister paid a two-day official visit to France yesterday and today.

At the same time the two ministers noted that there are still untapped possibilities for cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science and technology. Stress was laid on the need to sign some new agreements to supplement the present good contractual and legal basis of bilateral relations.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Claude Cheysson were unanimous in assessing that today's situation in Europe and the world is complicated and perilously exacerbated, that peace and security are seriously threatened. They attached special importance to the questions of disarmament and European security and cooperation. In particular, they discussed some aspects of the problems on the agenda of the Stockholm conference on the measures for building confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe.

The two ministers elaborated also on other topical international issues, such as the situation in the Middle East, in Central America and the southern part of Africa, and stressed the need for normalizing the situation in the "hotbeds" of the globe.

When discussing the international situation similar or identical stands were expressed on a number of major issues but on certain main problems the already known differences in the analyses and evaluations of the two sides appeared as well.

Some time later Mr Petur Mladenov was received by France's President Francois Mitterrand, to whom he handed over a personal message by Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

At the meeting the readiness of Bulgaria and France for the further extending and consolidating of bilateral relations was expressed.

Some major international issues were also discussed and emphasis was laid on the relations East-West; the two parties to the talks explained their stands on these issues.

During a formal lunch given by Mr Claude Cheysson for his Bulgarian guest the two ministers presented toast speeches reaffirming Bulgaria's and France's desire to extend their cooperation.

Elaborating on the problems of security and cooperation in Europe, Mr Claude Cheysson said: "The road we have to pass is a long one, but we believe in the spirit of Helsinki and Madrid and the desire of every country concerned to promote the consolidation of security and extending the cooperation."

Mr Petur Mladenov emphasized that the confidence among states would be greatly helped, for instance, if a treaty on nonuse of force and maintaining peaceful relations is signed and the parties undertake not to use nuclear weapons first.

He laid special emphasis also on the Balkan policy of Bulgaria and recalled Mr Todor Zhivkov's proposal to turn the Balkans into a zone free from nuclear weapons.

Mladenov Returns Home

AU131452 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Texy] 13 April Sofia (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from France. He was there on an official visit at the invitation of Mr Claude Cheysson, minister of foreign affairs of France.

BOZHINOV DEPARTS FOR SFRY CEMA SESSION

AU160917 Sofia BTA in English 0829 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 16 /BTA/ -- Mr Todor Bozhinov, a member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, a minister of energy and raw material resources, left for Belgrade today. He is to attend the tenth session of the CMEA's Atomic Equipment Intergovernmental Commission.

GREEK CP'S GENERAL SECRETARY COMPLETES VISIT

AU131038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, accompanied by Nikos Kaloudhis, member of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, left Bulgaria yesterday. Kharilaos Florakis paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The guests were seen off by Comrades Miko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

LEBANESE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS OKRUGS, DEPARTS

AU151945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, led by its general secretary, Fuad Salman, visited Bulgaria. The guests had meetings with Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. They visited Plovdiv, Pernik, and Kyustendil Okrugs and had talks at the Committee on Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

On 15 April the delegation departed from Bulgaria.

FILIPOV ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

AU131541 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] A conference of the local party, administrative, and economic aktiv on the subject of agriculture in the okrug was held in Silistra. It dealt in particular with the problems of corn production in 1984.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov, who participated in its work. The meeting was opened by Georgi Ikardashev, first secretary of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee, who also chaired the conference.

Comrade Grisha Filipov delivered an extensive speech on the problems pertaining to the work of the conference.

CEMA SECRETARY SYSCHEV HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

Discusses Tasks With Strougal

LD130502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, received Vyacheslav Sychev, secretary of the CEMA, today in Prague. Sychev is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia for several days. The subject of their conversation was a wide spectrum of questions concerning current and future CEMA tasks and their realization within the development of the national economies of the countries in the socialist community.

The premier emphasized the primary importance of an all-round intensification of economic and scientific and technical cooperation, and he assured the guest that Czechoslovakia will continue to actively help speed up and deepen socialist economic integration among the CEMA member states.

Meets With Jakes

LD132038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Today Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, discussed with Vyacheslav Sychev, a CEMA secretary, the activity of the council in expanding and improving economic, scientific and technological cooperation among the socialist countries and in strengthening their respective economies. Both voiced the opinion that it is necessary to intensify the socialist economic integration on the basis of the coordination of the economic policy of the CEMA member-states.

KUCERA ADDRESSES EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE

LD141228 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Bohuslav Kucera, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, said at the opening of the spring session of International Committee for European Security and Cooperation in Brussels that the West's partial military-technical proposals delivered in Stockholm cannot contribute to changing the dangerous development in Europe. He said that NATO has collected huge arsenals of mass destruction weapons a few dozen kilometers from the Czechoslovak borders, and stressed that to improve the situation decisions should be adopted that would reinforce the security of all European nations. He described as particularly topical the socialist countries' proposals on the nonuse of force in solving disagreements, on pledges not to be the first to use nuclear arms, on banning chemical weapons, and on preventing the militarization of outer space.

HUSAK REPLIES TO SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL APPEAL

LD131734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has replied to the appeal addressed to the heads of states participating in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, sent to him by Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, leading officials of the Socialist International and representatives of Socialist, Social Democratic, and Labor parties associated in the Socialist International.

In his reply, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed the urgency of achieving a positive turn in the development of the current international situation, aggravated above all as the consequence of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and of the unilateral efforts by the United States to upset the existing balance of power in the world. He drew attention to the topicality of the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states and other peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which show realistic ways of achieving agreements to halt the feverish arms buildup on the principle of equality and equal security. Comrade Gustav Husak expressed himself in favor of a constructive dialogue between the socialist and capitalist states, of specific actions of remove obstacles that stand in the way of negotiations on the questions concerning nuclear weapons on the European Continent. The main issue is to restore the state that existed prior to the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe.

As Comrade Gustav Husak's reply says, the Stockholm conference and above all the conclusion of a treaty on the non use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations among the participating states could make a distinct contribution to easing international tension and strengthening international confidence.

At the close of the reply, the conviction is voiced that through the cooperation of all peace-loving and social forces measures will be reached in the interest of strengthening European and world security.

SOVIET ENVOY MEETS LEADERS, HONORED BY LUNCHEON

LD130507 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today in Prague received the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, before the end of his diplomatic tour. In a cordial, comradely conversation Indra highly praised the personal contribution of Comrade Aleksandr Botvin to the continual strengthening of brotherly ties between our communist parties, countries, and people, the deepening of all-round relations and political, economic, cultural and other cooperation on the bases of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrade Aleksandr Botvin was also received in Prague today by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council. Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs, today gave a lunch in Prague's Cernin Palace in honor of Soviet Ambassador Botvin.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SYRIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD131442 Prague CTK in English 1333 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received here Friday visiting Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Salim Yasin and pointed out the significance of Syria's principled positions for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and for the strengthening of the unity of Arab countries.

He appreciated the results achieved in the development of political, economic, and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria, and stressed that all preconditions for their overall intensification have been created.

The two representatives agreed that despite the growing goods exchange it is necessary to seek possibilities for the expansion of traditional cooperation in the economic

The Syrian minister arrived here on Monday at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban with whom he discussed further development of the two countries' trade exchange.

HOFFMANN RETURNS FROM WFTU BUREAU SESSION

LD121415 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions returned to Prague today from the 31st session of the WFTU Bureau in Paris. The delegation was led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and deputy chairman of the WFTU.

HOFFMANN MEETS AUSTRALIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEADER

LD131516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received today a delegation of the Australian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society led by its chairman, Deputy General Secretary of the Trade Union of Building Workers in Australia (Rimsten Bouncing). They assessed the possibilities of trade union contributions in developing friendship and understanding between the Czechoslovak and Australian working people and also the activity of the Australian-Czechoslovak Friendship society.

VOA, NY TIMES 'DISTORT' VATICAN DELEGATION VISIT

LD120913 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A consultative meeting between delegations from the CSSR and the Vatican recently took place in Czechoslovakia. At the end of the meeting a brief final communique was adopted by the two delegations. It states that the two sides expressed their opinions on questions of mutual interest which will be further discussed. The Vatican delegation was received by CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan. It also met with Cardinal Tomasek several times, and visited various historical religious monuments.

This could be the end of a purely routine report about this event if only this meeting had not been misused by the U.S. broadcasting station Voice of America and THE NEW YORK TIMES. In Czechoslovakia the consultative meeting was received positively, both by the government and by the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church. The Voice of America and THE NEW YORK TIMES made their own interpretation of this meeting. According to them, the Vatican delegation spent 3 days in depressing and negative meetings. At the same time, the U.S. communication media attributed this conclusion to an unidentified Vatican diplomat. In view of the fact that the present U.S. ruling circles try to disrupt all attempts at calming down the international atmosphere -- and in all spheres -- and that they try to foil even the small possibilities of creating an atmosphere of realism, this distortion of reality is not a big surprise.

STROUGAL VISITS INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN BRNO

LD141919 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister, today visited the 15th International Consumer Goods Trade Fair in Brno. He paid the most attention to furniture, household textiles, and auxiliary products, which form the main part of this year's trade fair. He also paid a visit to stands exhibiting electrical engineering consumer goods and which document progress made in this sector of the national economy.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal toured booths exhibiting textiles and ready-made garments, precision engineering, optical goods, and other types of consumer goods. He also visited stands of the socialist and some capitalist and development states. He was briefed on the development of cooperation and specialization in consumer goods. In the Soviet Union's stand, he saw a broad range of consumer goods of 200 Soviet enterprises.

At the close of the visit, Comrade Lubomir Strougal declared that there is visible progress discernable in Czechoslovak exhibits, especially with regard to furniture, textiles, and industrial consumer goods. Glass and chinaware manufacturers continue to maintain their traditional high standard. It is necessary to continue to pay continuous attention, especially to consumer electronic goods, for which there is a great deal of public demand. The correctness of the policy to orient manufacturing enterprises toward raising technical standards, expanding the range of goods, and shortening cycles of innovations has been confirmed. The realism of our development plans has been demonstrated, and the number of products comparable to the world's top products is growing.

Interviewed on Progress

LD142024 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the federal government, visited the 15th International Consumer Goods Trade Fair in Brno today. Eva Kotlova prepared an interview from the exhibition.

[Begin recording] [Kotlova] Comrade premier, you are a regular visitor to this trade fair; therefore, you can compare. Do you think that the consumer goods industry has progressed?

[Strougal] Well, I think there is no denying that a certain step has been made, in certain areas in particular. There is certain progress in furniture, in textiles, in the area of industrial consumer goods -- understandably in industrial consumer goods special attention must be given to the area of electronics, because that is what our public is most interested in, and here it must be said that we are still catching up. I think that we are keeping up with tradition in the area of glass, ceramics, and some other areas of industrial consumer goods, and the orientation of the party, the government, and all economic production units and enterprises for the enrichment of internal trade in the area of consumer goods has most certainly been projected into practice from the viewpoint of the technical level, modernization of this assortment, and the range of this assortment, and I feel that this should be felt on the internal market.

[Kotlova] The main goal of the trade fair is of course export and also exchange of goods. Do you think that we have enough products, which are comparable for example with the world's top products, for what the world market demands?

[Strougal] Well, the range of products comparable with the world has certainly become wider, particularly in the areas which we spoke of. Of course, competition on world market is becoming much tougher and innovation activity cycles are becoming considerably shorter and our producers must take account of this. This means, in the areas which I spoke about, I think we have greater export possibilities than we had yesterday, or in the past years. In the areas where we are still catching up on some things, and where we are succeeding in shortening the delay, well there we have a great struggle with foreign competition, but I think that the life which is nevertheless beginning on the capitalist markets and in the developing countries, enables us to export more in this area of consumer goods, and most importantly under better price conditions than in the past. That means that our development plans are realistic, and I feel that the future will be better. [end recording]

SED's Mittag Visits Fair

LD151652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED, arrived for a brief working visit today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Meeting him at Brno airport were Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Janousek, departmental head of the party's Central Committee; and Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade. Guenter Mittag then visited the 15th International Consumer Goods Trade Fair.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS IN MORAVIA

LD141501 Prague CTK in English 1348 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A two-day international meeting of representatives of peace movements from Austria, G.D.R., Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, West Germany and Czechoslovakia opened today in Znojmo, South Moravia. More than 43,000 people of Znojmo district and 235 foreign delegates marched through the streets of the town, which lies close to the border dividing the two world systems.

The participants included a group of women from a village in Hodonin district who had arrived on foot, after a march of 120 km, with banners in five languages calling for joint efforts for peace, for Europe without nuclear wars.

A great peace rally was addressed by today's Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front and deputy chairman of the World Peace Council, who declared that at the time of danger of nuclear war, the people of Czechoslovakia are firmly united in their determination to fight against the war threat of imperialism. Tomas Travnicek recalled last year's World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which was held in Prague, and the proposals the socialist countries put forward for non-use of nuclear weapons as first, and for the freeze of nuclear arsenals.

The peace rally in Znojmo was also addressed by the heads of the seven foreign delegations who all expressed concern about the dangerous situation which developed in Europe for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Italy, West Germany, and Great Britain. The speakers denounced this step of the U.S. Government and expressed understanding for the necessary countermeasures of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries, resolved to maintain the military-strategic balance.

The participants voiced their resolve to fight against the danger of nuclear war in a resolution which called for cessation of the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, and for their removal from the continent. After the return to the situation which existed before the deployment of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, the Soviet-U.S. talks on reduction of the nuclear potential should be resumed, the resolution of peace and anti-war movements from seven countries said. It voiced support for the proposal to create nuclear-free zones in central Europe, in the north of Europe, and in the Balkans, as first steps to the elimination of all nuclear weapons on the European Continent, and to the strengthening of security and confidence in Europe.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT ON LA GAMES

LD122004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee today published its standpoint on the preparations for the 23d Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles. It states:

In 1978 the International Olympic Committee [IOC] entrusted the 23d Olympic Games to the Californian City of Los Angeles in the United States of America. The IOC was given written guarantees from the President of the United States that his government will uphold the Olympic traditions and the constitution of the Olympic Charter, included in which, among other things, is the assurance of peaceful atmosphere and the security of all sportsmen and their entourages. Such guarantees have always been the duty and privilege of the governments of states to the cities of which the IOC entrusted the organization of the games. A basic condition is strict respect for the Olympic Charter -- the Olympic games being a peaceful festival of sporting youth of the world depends on it.

As the date of the Olympic games in Los Angeles draws near, the world's sporting public is becoming more convinced that Coubertin's noble heritage of the modern-day Olympic games is being deeply threatened by the state administration of the United States. Facts prove that preparations for the Olympic games are taking place in conflict with the ideals of the Olympic movement and the promises of the U.S. President. U.S. reactionary circles are misusing the preparations for the Olympiad to push through their political aims. Antisocialist and anti-Soviet campaigns are being encouraged in conflict with Olympic traditions, and an atmosphere is being created in which sportsmen would have difficulty concentrating on the preparation and presentation of top achievements in the Olympic competitions.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee statement goes on to say that it is a fact that an atmosphere of mistrust and hatred is being evoked against the delegations of sportsmen from socialist countries, and discriminatory measures are being prepared against them. Various reactionary groups, under the veil of so-called freedom, make no secret of their intention to organize provocative activity. The U.S. State Department does not fully respect the decision of the Olympic Committee's organizing body, and in conflict with the ideals of the Olympic Charter is taking upon itself the right to decide who will be allowed to cross the borders of the country in whose city the Olympic games are held.

The Olympic Charter is also grossly violated through the unprecedented commercialization of the games. The astronomic cost of accommodation and services in Los Angeles; deals linked to the relay of the Olympic flame while on the soil of the United States, using the games for a widespread and lucrative advertizing campaign; and other facts bear witness to the fact that the organizers of the Olympic games are chiefly interested in financial gain in conflict with the Olympic ideal.

Together with organs of Czechoslovak physical activity, the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee is working for the successful preparation of Czechoslovak sportsmen for the 23d Olympic Games. At the same time, however, it is observing the situation developing in Los Angeles on the eve of the games. We are greatly concerned about the unfriendly manifestations against the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist countries. We stand fully behind the 9 April declaration of the National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union. We consider it essential that the IOC Executive Committee special session quickly evaluate the situation with regard to the preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles; demand from the organizers of the games and the U.S. Government the pledge that they abide by the Olympic Charter; and take measures to ensure an atmosphere of friendship and understanding for the participants of the Olympics and their security and good conditions for sporting contest.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, with regard to preparations for the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles, expresses unconditional support for the ideals of the Olympic movement, the basis of which is peace and friendship between nations.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF HUSAK LEADERSHIP HAILED

LD151322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[From the "Living Words" program with Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak radio -- live or recorded]

[Text] Sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee are always important events in the life of our society. There are some, however, which have a particularly profound influence on its fate and development, and for long periods of history. The session which took place in April 15 years ago was one of these.

Many of us still vividly remember that evening of 17 April 1969, when the face of Comrade Gustav Husak appeared on the television screens. There was a feeling of relief, few words were needed. We knew that by electing Gustav Husak to the head of the party the CPCZ Central Committee had made a decisive step toward overcoming the long crisis within the party and society. Trained on him in those unsettled times were the eyes of all those who wished for an end to disruption in our country once and for all, a disruption caused by rightist opportunist, antisocialist, and counterrevolutionary elements. We had had enough of it all, and we asked for calm in everyday life and creative work; we insisted on an end to anarchist chaos and rightist havoc.

I do not think it necessary to repeat the basic realities of the development and situation then. In the past years they have been spoken of many times, and they are thoroughly analyzed and evaluated in the well-known document "Lessons from the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" [approved December 1970], which even years later does not lose anything of its value. The period which it analyzes, although brief in our history, through the importance of its testimony and the value of its lesson learned equals decades of calmer periods. This is why we continually return to these years as if to a living textbook.

Fifteen years have passed, however, as every day takes something from the urgency of the call and the message of those events recedes a little more into the past. A generation which did not participate in these fights and struggles has already entered active political, economic and spiritual life. The younger generation of our society can see everything that happened in those days as simpler and easier.

We are, however, well aware that one of the most effective means of education is the teaching of history or about history, either old history or the totally new. It is our duty to make full use of this tool, for one reason, because the enemies of socialism at that time tried to prove that it is the young generation that will never be won over to socialism. These people allowed themselves a lot of uncritical conceit. Of course, we do not idolize the state of social awareness among a certain section of youth. Young people generally have a lot of comment to make on our lives, but did those gentlemen perhaps think that these young people yearn for merchants and capitalists, bankers and millionaires; that they need nothing more than a society with cruel class differentiation? Or is the youth of capitalist countries the pillar and support of capitalism? The contemporary youth of Czechoslovakia is the most educated generation in our history, and because of this alone it is not at all sympathetic with the irrationality and inhumanity of the capitalist way of life. In learning of the events of past years, the young generation at the same time appreciates the activity and selfless work of its ancestors, who succeeded in the difficult political struggles and fights of the past for the victory of socialist ideas and progress in our country, who raised it to the high plane of social and economic development.

The 15th anniversary of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee is a fitting opportunity to recall with respect the ceaseless work, the bravery of citizens, and the principled politics of those thousands of devoted Communists, politically conscious nonparty, and other citizens who stood in defense of socialism in that difficult time of upheaval and played their part in its successes in the years to follow up to present day. For today Socialist Czechoslovakia is a strong, stabilized, and healthy state.

In contrast to many Western European and non-European capitalist countries, we do not have an economic crisis, we do not have unemployment, we do not have either social or nationality tensions. During the past 15 years the economic, scientific, and technological potential of our country has increased considerably and the standard of living has gone up. Our economy is moving onto the tracks of intensive development more and more emphatically and decidedly. In the last 3 years we also overcame the rough ground of difficulties which befell us through the crisis in the economy of the capitalist world. Last year the dynamism of our economy was renewed again, but not only that; last year's economic results are better than foreseen by the plan.

In the last 4 years we have been reducing our foreign debt so that today we are among the few countries of the world with the lowest foreign loans. Foreign bankers vie with each other in offering Czechoslovakia loans, for we enjoy the reputation of being a solid and trustworthy partner in the international world of banking.

The results of our work of 15 years are visible not only at home but also abroad. Our country and people enjoy growing authority thanks to the successes of creative labor. Czechoslovakia is now a firm part of the world's socialist community; it enjoys the respect and trust of its allies and friends; it has rapport with the progressive world and is an equal partner for many states with a differing social system.

We were able to achieve such a standing in the world after a deep and difficult crisis at the end of the 1960's, mainly thanks to the fact that the current leadership of the party succeeded in creating a favorable political atmosphere and creative work conditions among the millions of our workers. It made a qualitative change in directing the activity of the party, and it continues to ceaselessly lead the struggle for its further deepening and more consistent implementation.

In internal policy it brought to the forefront the solution to urgent problems of the national economy, orientation toward higher quality and efficiency of all work, and efforts for the good management and rational use of material resources.

It is becoming apparent, however, that our economy can achieve more than was thought, and surely no one would dare claim that we have already used up all reserves, especially concerning the subjective factors of growth. The current CPCZ leadership is orientating itself toward the task of the revolutionary subjective -- that means the active role of the human factor, in its program, plan, for the long term and with unswerving consistency.

If we recall the 15th anniversary of the coming of the new party leadership today, we do it to emphasize its inspirational source and ideological and political heritage which shines through even into the present and the future. If we look back at the path we have come on in the 15 years since April 1969, we see the distinctive seal of the personality of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak, on every step. Thanks to his deliberation and foresight, his wisdom and sensitivity, his personal qualities which were always projected into all decisive and directive acts of the CPCZ, and his approach to wide strata of the working people, the party earned the people's trust and active support for its policy.

Comrade Gustav Husak took over the responsibility for directing the party and the fate of the state under highly unfavorable conditions. In his work of leadership and state activity, however, he has succeeded in linking up with all that was positive in the rich revolutionary past of the party, to link current tasks with those of the future, to be continually in contact with the people, to understand their problems and defend their interests. As a result, he has become a universally respected personality, even in the international context, a highly respected politician, an important official in the world's communist movement.

The results of the past 15 years give us good reason for looking into the future with certainty. The source of our optimism is the renewed growth of the dynamic development of our economy, and ideological and political unity of our society, and the unbreakable brotherly unity of our nations, as well as the strong alliance with the brotherly Soviet Union and the countries of the world's socialist community.

PRAGUE, REGIONAL IDEOLOGICAL SECRETARIES MEET

LD120858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] A statewide meeting of secretaries for ideological work of the party regional and city committees in Prague and Bratislava has been held at the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague.

Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke about the basic direction of propaganda and agitation on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the Czech and Slovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army; and about the current problems of and tasks of Communists in the work among believers and the state's religious policy. The deliberations were chaired by Vasil Bejda, head of a party Central Committee department.

In the next part of the meeting chaired by Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee, Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, took the floor. He spoke about tasks in developing the educational system.

Ludovit Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jan Skoda, head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee; Culture Ministers of the Czech and Slovak Governments Milan Klusak and Miroslav Valek; heads of ideological departments of regional and city party committees and deputy chairmen of the regional national committees were also present at the meeting.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE NATIONAL ARTIST

LD131825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has sent a congratulatory letter to Karel Berman, national artist, on the occasion of his 65th birthday. In it he paid tribute to Karel Berman's artistic activity in staging outstanding operatic roles, above all in the National Theater as well as on foreign stages, his creative work as a director and his pedagogic work, which have made a distinct contribution to the development of Czechoslovakia's musical culture. Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, has also sent a congratulatory letter to the national artist, Karel Berman, to mark this important milestone in his life.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO USSR -- Miroslav Zavadil, the new ambassador of Czechoslovakia in the USSR, arrived in Moscow today. Meeting him at Moscow's Sheremetevo Airport were Dmitriy Nikiforov, chief of diplomatic protocol of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, and Czechoslovak Embassy staff. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES -- Prague (CTK) -- New Chinese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Tian Zengpei arrived here Friday. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 13 Apr 84 LD]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- A session of the Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Committee for Scientific-Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Prague today. The heads of delegations, deputy chairmen of the two countries, Ladislav Gerle and Andrey Lukanov, signed a protocol to broaden cooperation to the end of this and next five year plan. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

POLISH EDITOR VISITS -- Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received Jerzy Pardus, the editor in chief of the Polish weekly RZECZYWISTOSC. Taking part in the friendly conversation was Jaroslav Kojzar, editor in chief of TRIBUNA. They spoke of the possibilities of cooperation and about current ideological problems. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

CHNOUPEK MEETS NEW PLO MISSION HEAD -- Today Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received in the Cernin Palace in Prague Sami 'Abd al-Fattah, the new head of the PLO mission in Czechoslovakia, prior to his taking up his diplomatic post. In a cordial conversation they examined questions concerning the development of the world situation, especially in the Middle East, and further possibilities for the development of fraternal relations between Czechoslovakia and the PLO. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 13 Apr 84 LD]

CFK GROUP ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON DANGERS TO PEACE

LD140959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Dresden, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The meeting of the working committee of the Christian Peace Conference (CFK) ended in Herrnhut (Dresden Bezirk) on Friday after 5 days of discussions. It called the sixth all-Christian peace assembly for 2-9 July 1985 in Prague.

The executive body adopted documents in which the ecumenical peace organization states its view both on global dangers to peace and on regional areas of conflict. In a working plan, the further tasks of this international Christian peace movement, which has existed for 25 years - in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for disarmament, and the prevention of a nuclear disaster are formulated.

Another result of the meeting, which brought together theologians and church figures from 27 countries, is a statement under the heading "aggravated threat of war -- increased work for peace." In it, the working committee of the CFK calls upon the nuclear states to pledge not to use these weapons first. The committee also comes out in favor of a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact not to use military force and to maintain peaceful relations. There is a demand to end the arms race, to freeze arms expenditure and to create nuclear-free zones. The goal of all-round and complete disarmament should not be forgotten.

In a statement headed "space -- not a battlefield, but an area of international cooperation," the great concern is expressed which is felt by Christians committed to peace about the latest plans for the government and the militarist forces of the United States to militarize space. The cosmos must be a sphere of international cooperation. "We regret the official announcement of the U.S. Government," the document says, "that it does not want to hold negotiations with the USSR on a space treaty for the exclusively peaceful use of space." All Christians and churches are called upon to act against the militarization of space by the United States. The militarization of space should not even begin.

In a letter to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, the participants in the meeting express the hope that "the numerous initiatives that you have taken, particularly recently to save mankind from the threat of a nuclear war may be successful. After the start of the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe you said that the GDR will do all it can to limit the danger thus arising for the international situation. You appealed for a coalition of reason, against the increased danger of war. We think these are constructive contributions which serve the cause of peace, and which we for our part emphatically support."

The working committee gives an assurance that it, for its part, would do all it could to prevent the further deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in West Europe.

In the letter the members of the working committee, among them bishops and other Christian dignitaries, express their thanks for the hospitality shown them in the GDR. These thanks also apply to the support given on all sides to the holding of the meeting in Herrnhut. "We view this hospitality as a manifestation of the deep love of peace of the people of the GDR."

The meeting in Herrnhut was described again and again by the members of the presidium as a milestone in the history of this Christian Peace Conference, which sees itself as a part of the worldwide ecumenical movement. It was concluded with a final address by Bishop Dr Karoly Toth, CFK president.

The participants in the meeting sent a telegram of congratulations to Konstantin Chernenko on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

FDP BUNDESTAG LEADER SUPPORTS OFFICIAL CONTACTS

AU131000 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) Wolfgang Mischnick, chairman of the FDP Bundestag Parliamentary Group, has spoken out in favor of official contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the FRG Bundestag. At a press conference in West Berlin, the FDP politician stressed that his party will continue to maintain and expand relations with the GDR. Everything must be done so that there will be no new ice age in relations with the GDR. Thus a delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany was invited to the forthcoming FDP Congress in Muenster.

COURT GIVES FRG CITIZEN 12 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE

LD131449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- On 13 April 1984 the first criminal bench of the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizen Maximilian Leibrecht to 12 years imprisonment for espionage under paragraph 98 together with paragraph 108 of the criminal code.

It was proved in the trial that Leibrecht, under the orders of the FRG Secret Service carried out intensive espionage against the GDR and other socialist states. He was recruited to carry out large-scale espionage by abusing and exploiting his work as a sales representative for the Polish Peoples Republic and the CSSR. At a large number of meetings with Secret Service personnel he was purposefully systematically instructed to collect and hand over secret information about the defense potential of the Warsaw Pact states and information of a political and economic character from the GDR, the Polish Peoples Republic and the CSSR. In accordance with his instructions, Leibrecht had spied on military sites, airfields, and troop movements in the GDR, the Polish Peoples Republic and the CSSR.

The court's judgement referred once again to the dangerous practices and peace-endangering activities of imperialist secret services.

HONECKER ACCEPTS KOIVISTO INVITATION TO FINLAND

LD131658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Helsinki, 13 Apr (ADN) -- The Finnish news agency STT has announced that Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will make a state visit to Finland. The report says: "The state and party leader of the GDR, Erich Honecker, will, it is learned, pay a state visit to Finland at the invitation of the President Mauno Koivisto." The exact time of the visit was yet to be fixed. President Urho Kekkonen paid a state visit to the GDR in autumn 1977. Erich Honecker visited Finland in 1975, when he signed the Helsinki Final Act on 1 August.

SCHUERER, ION CEAUSESCU DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

AU130955 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [11 April] Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, met for a friendly talk with Ion Ceausescu, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Proceeding from the decisions of CEMA, a comprehensive exchange of views took place on the planned development of the national economies of and the cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the period 1986-1990, and on the coordination of the national economic plans for this period.

The agreements signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in June 1980 formed the basis of the discussion.

Great attention was given to the tasks that must be carried out for the development of the two national economies while at the same time economizing and refining to the highest degree on energy, materials, and raw materials.

The partners in the talk reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the material basis of socialism in the struggle for preserving peace and for improving the living standard of our peoples.

At the meeting topical questions in the development of agricultural production in the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in accordance with the agricultural-political aims of the SED and the RCP were discussed. Gerhard Schuerer explained how management, planning, and economic cost accounting are being further improved in agricultural enterprises in the GDR. Production cooperation associations and cooperatives have good possibilities to develop productive forces and to increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

The meeting took place in a comradely, open atmosphere marked by mutual understanding. Guenter Jury, deputy chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, participated. Also present was Gheorghe Tache, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the GDR.

STOPH RECEIVES CHINESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD131437 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Friday received the deputy chairman of the State Economic Commission of the People's Republic of China, Prof Chief Engineer Zhu Rongji, who is in the GDR leading a Chinese economic delegation.

In the talk, which occurred in an open atmosphere, the two sides noted that the economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the PRC have a long tradition and are being shaped with increased stability. They both expressed interest in the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and took the view that the possibilities and potential in the economies of both countries should be exploited more intensively to mutual advantage.

Both sides stressed that there are good preconditions in these fields for an expansion of cooperation on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, of noninterference in internal affairs and equal rights for the good of both states and peoples.

The Chinese guest expressed his high regard for the work results of the workers of the GDR and his recognition of the capacity of the GDR economy, which the PRC economic delegation had seen for itself at the beginning of its tour during visits to combines and factories in production centers of GDR engineering.

The present discussions between the delegations are sustained by the will to make an active contribution to the development of socialism in the 35th year of the existence of the two countries.

Willi Stoph explained to his guest the foreign policy of the GDR, which is aimed at securing and strengthening peace. In so doing, he spoke especially about the struggle against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. He pointed out that the policy of confrontation and arms buildup whipped up by certain imperialist circles had to be countered with the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This serves international cooperation and peace.

The talk was attended by the deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR, Dr Dieter Albrecht, and the PRC ambassador to the GDR, Li Qiangfen.

Visits to Industrial Areas

LD151914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Cottbus, 15 Apr (ADN) -- The Chinese economic delegation headed by the deputy chairman of the State Economic Commission, Chief Engineer Zhu Rongji, acquainted itself today with the high level of development of the lignite exploitation and processing technology in the GDR. The guests, who have been in the GDR since 11 April, visited the Welzow-south open-cast lignite mine and the main enterprise of the Schwarze Pumpe combine (Cottbus Bezirk).

In the past few days, the delegation held talks with numerous GDR economic ministers and Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle on the expansion of bilateral cooperation. During a visit to the Ernst Thaelmann heavy engineering combine (SKET) in Magdeburg, the minister for heavy engineering and plant construction, Rolf Kersten, and delegation leader Zhu Rongji, discussed the foundations of economic and technological cooperation between GDR heavy engineering industry and China. In the SKET and the Dessau railway wagon construction (Halle Bezirk), agreements on cooperation were prepared. On 14 April the delegation visited Berlin and Potsdam.

BRIEFS

PCF DELEGATION VISITS -- Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- The visit by a delegation of the Paris Federation of the French Communist Party [PCF] is an expression of the fraternal relations between the SED and the PCF and the Berlin and Paris party organizations. This was stated during a talk between the PCF delegation and Helmut Mueller, second secretary of the SED Berlin Area Executive. He assured the French Communists of the solidarity of the SED and the working people of the GDR and their capital city with the PCF's fight for peace, democracy, and socialism. During its stay the delegation had numerous meetings at Berlin enterprises and institutions and were briefed on the efforts of socialist society in the education and training of skilled workers, and technical school and university graduates. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

CHERNENKO ELECTED SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDENT

LD111604 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU, has been elected president of the Supreme Soviet. At the joint session of the two houses of the Soviet parliament, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the Central Committee, submitted a proposal for the post of new head of state. The deputies then unanimously elected Konstantin Chernenko as president of the Supreme Soviet.

At the same time, Nikolay Tikhonov was again appointed premier at the joint session of the two houses of the Soviet parliament. The head of government is expected to submit the composition of his government to the Supreme Soviet tomorrow.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE SENDS STATEMENT TO IOC, LAOOC

LD131149 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1028 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The Hungarian Olympic Committee met this morning. First the chairman of the committee, Istvan Buda, read out the text of the statement which was proposed for discussion. The essence of the statement concerns two areas. First it states that the preparation of the Hungarian team for the Olympic Games is going on undisturbed. Second, it expresses anxiety over the unfortunate developments that have been reported recently.

Istvan Buda called unfortunate facts those political manifestations which prove the provocative activity of certain extremist groups in the United States, which threaten actions against the sportsmen and leaders of the socialist countries at the Olympic Games. We agree with the point of view expressed by some socialist countries, demanding that the extraordinary session of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee be convened in the interest of creating and guaranteeing equal conditions and full security. We hope, Istvan Buda has stressed, that the Olympic spirit will prevail undisturbed during the 1984 games and the problems connected with participation will be solved in time.

A few minutes ago the members of the Hungarian Olympic Committee voted unanimously for sending the final text of the statement to the International Olympic Committee and to the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee [LAOOC].

Concerns Expounded

LD132022 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Olympic Committee (HOC) adopted a statement on the Olympic preparations and current issues of the Los Angeles Olympics at its Friday session in Budapest. The document is to be forwarded to the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee of the Los Angeles Olympics.

After the session HOC President Istvan Buda pointed out, "the HOC stated that Olympic preparations in Hungary are well under way and move according to plan. The entire Olympic squad and its managers are working hard for success. Preparations now enter a more active and lively stage.

"Discussing matters connected with the organization of the 23rd Summer Olympic games, the committee was adamant in its belief that the Olympics was an important manifestation of peace and friendship among peoples and a noble competition between young people. Hungary subscribes to the Olympic idea and, in fact a founder of the modern Olympic games was a representative of Hungary. The HOC, therefore, deeply regrets to see recent developments which disturb the 23rd Olympic Games and are in sharp contrast to the Olympic Charter.

"The extremist political manifestations that disturb Olympic preparations are well-known. Some circles do their utmost to use the meeting of the world's most outstanding competitors for propaganda against the socialist countries. The HOC firmly condemns all endeavours and actions which are directed against sportsmen and sports leaders of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is unacceptable that extremist political groupings may be in the position to set up provocations against the delegations of socialist countries. The mercantilist attitude that has penetrated the organization of the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, which is alien to the Olympic idea, also gives cause for concern. Accordingly we agree with the proposal of several national Olympic committees that an unscheduled special meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee be convened to discuss these problems."

Finally Istvan Buda stated, "The Hungarian Olympic Committee decided to request the International Olympic Committee, competent international sports associations and the Los Angeles Organizing Committee to do everything in their power that all competitors participate in the 23d summer games in complete security and equal circumstances. At the same time, the HOC expressed the hope that the present severe problems which endanger the successful organization of the Los Angeles Olympics would be combatted and the noble Olympic idea will prevail at the summer games."

The HOC session was addressed by several outstanding representatives of Hungarian sport, including many times Olympic champions.

Six time Olympic champion fencer Pal Kovacs said that Olympics means peace to all sportsmen of the world. "I am not convinced whether they want to ensure in Los Angeles all indispensable conditions for sportsmen of the socialist countries."

Imre Nemeth, 1948 Olympic champion in javelin throw, pointed out that in the present tense international situation the Olympics would have an important role in promoting the relaxation of tension. It seems, however, that influential U.S. circles do not want this. Therefore, all national Olympic committees, international sports associations, the Los Angeles Organizing Committee and the International Olympic Committee should do everything possible to ensure order and security at the competition sites.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT 13 APRIL

More on Craxi Interview

LD151928 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] The endeavors of our government that aim at not allowing the destruction of the several valuable achievements in Europe during the decade of detente -- even in the circumstances of a U.S. missile policy that adversely affects the international atmosphere are crowned by solid successes. This week, Italian Prime Minister Craxi was our guest. In the newsreel you could have already heard, even before his arrival, his statement about Italian-Hungarian relations. Today, you can learn about his views on the international situation.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Your party's official paper, AVANTI, had learned that the Italian Government urges more flexibility in NATO proposals concerning Euromissiles. Does this mean that you do not consider the NATO's proposals to date to be sufficiently flexible?

[Craxi in Italian with superimposed Hungarian translation] This is not what is at issue here. My opinion is that further efforts are necessary. I believe that the Soviet Union, again, must be invited to the negotiating table, so we can discuss all those questions that create so many conflicts between East and West.

In other words it is both possible and necessary for us to sit down to negotiate. I think that the negotiations can lead to agreement, therefore the Italian Government is a believer of the resumption of the negotiations as soon as possible. We do not want to waste time.

[Reporter] The newspaper is in my hand which says that Secretary General Chernenko has replied to the call of the Socialist Parties, the members of the Socialist International -- therefore, to your call as well -- which was addressed to the participants of the Stockholm conference. According to this reply the Soviet Union wants a dialogue, she is favoring a continuation of detente but for this it is indispensably necessary that the United States should show a similar concrete readiness. What is your opinion about Chernenko's reply?

[Craxi] In my opinion it is a proof of such a [word indistinct] status which coincides with our wish. We too are believers of [word indistinct], we also want to live in peace. We do not have warlike intentions, either vis-a-vis the Soviet Union or other East European countries. We must sit down to the negotiating table and we must discuss as to what (?forms) and level we should reduce nuclear armaments.

[Reporter] I understand, but still we do not see signs of progress in this area?

[Craxi] Even if we do not see it, we shall in the future. I have to say that in recent months I feared that perhaps relations would sink to such a low level which the world has not yet experienced. Well, eventually it did not occur. In these months the sky was clouded but a great storm did not break out. I am rather optimistic, and I think that the East-West dialogue will continue together with the various armament limitation talks.

[Reporter] Still, on what do you base your optimism?

[Craxi] Look. The discussions in Stockholm have begun; in Vienna they have resumed. Obviously, things must ripen some more but I think that we are progressing in the only acceptable direction, the direction of discussion. We will jointly be able to find the possibilities on the basis of which peace, the peaceful future of mankind, may be assured.

[Reporter] The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, criticize the latest U.S. nuclear weapons deployments.

[Craxi] Yes, but if they had not (?installed) so many (?missiles), then today there would be no need for the deployment of new weapons.

[Reporter] We are of the view, as are many Italians also, that it is now actually your turn to take disarmament steps. The peoples would like to see a sign of the will for peace. They expect an encouraging process.

[Craxi] Since the end of the Second World War, our country has lived in peace. We have not taken part in military action; we have not occupied other countries; we live in peaceful coexistence with all our neighbors and not [word indistinct]. So this country pursues a peaceful policy but we are not willing to take unilateral disarmament measures. [Words indistinct] in peace and security.

[Reporter] In spite of this, the more radical part of your left-wing opposition is of the view that the missiles deployed in Sicily threaten the Middle East and North Africa. What do you say about this?

[Craxi] The Comiso missiles actually threaten no one. It is true that the first group of them has been deployed so the disturbed European missile balance would be restored. We are willing to talk about their disarmament in the framework of discussions that may eventually be pursued with the Warsaw Pact. We are willing to discuss and agree on the mutually acceptable lower level of missiles. We may talk about anything because we do not intend to threaten anyone. Our armament is of a defensive nature.

Reply on Pacifism Cut

LD152121 Rome Domestic Service in Italian 2030 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Hungarian television this evening screened part of the interview given by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi with a duration of 5 minutes in the feature "The Week," a roundup of the principal domestic and international political events of the past week. That part of the interview that was transmitted includes the phrase in which Craxi, replying to the claim made by the interviewer that the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries criticize the installation of nuclear weapons, retorts that if the Soviets had not in the first place installed all the missiles that they had installed, they would not have had the problem of counterinstallation. On the other hand, Craxi's reply to the question of pacifist demonstrations was not transmitted.

Concluding Press Conference

LD131911 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The visit to Hungary by Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi ended with a press conference. Peter Zentai reports:

[Zentai] There are no political problems in Hungarian-Italian relations that can obstruct the development of bilateral relations, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, said in his introduction. He described the atmosphere of his Budapest consultations as frank, objective, and friendly. He stressed that both sides want the expansion of the commercial and cultural contacts, but that it became clear during the exchange of views that in respect of the international situation standpoints differ. In other words, Hungary and Italy evaluate differently the causes that have created the present tension. It is noteworthy, however, that their views were closer when ways of emerging from the difficult situation were raised. In this respect the two governments agreed that there is a need for negotiations because no one has the right to settle arguments by force, Craxi said.

In reply to questions he declared that for the elimination of tension new proposals are necessary. In his opinion NATO too can make a proposal, but this needs to be well-prepared. Italy on its side considers it obligatory to promote the aim, that is, to assist the resumption of negotiations.

At the press conference Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti also spoke. He was asked if the talks in Budapest could be connected with his planned visit to Moscow next week. The foreign minister replied, yes, and said that he believes that at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe the acceptance of such a solemn declaration is possible in which the participants declare the principle of renouncing force.

Prime Minister Craxi dealt at the press conference with economic issues as well. I asked, on behalf of Hungarian radio, whether the Common Market will in the future ease import limits in respect of the socialist countries, Hungary included.

The Italian prime minister said that he can speak only on behalf of his country. Italy itself has problems within the Common Market. He knows that Hungary exports a large volume of agricultural goods; it is also a significant buyer of goods produced in the Common Market. Thus it is really in Hungary's interest that the system of importing in the EEC should be more flexible.

Craxi had stressed in his introduction that Italy would like to increase the value of Hungarian-Italian trade, all the more so because on grounds of history and geography, Italy should have second and not third place among Hungary's Western trade partners.

International Aspects

LD141348 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Concluding an official visit to Hungary, Italy's Prime Minister Mr Bettino Craxi held an international press conference on Friday afternoon. For "international Newsroom," Gyorgyi Jakobi comments:

Addressing the press conference, Mr Bettino Craxi said the most frequently used words during his talks with Hungarian leaders were (?anxiety), dialogue, and negotiations. Prime Minister Craxi expressed satisfaction over talks with Hungarian leaders, during which they reviewed the most important issues of bilateral cooperation and world problems. It was stated during the talks that there were no such political problems between Italy and Hungary that would come in the way of strengthening and expanding cooperation between these two countries.

Prime Minister Craxi pointed out that Italy, which at the moment takes third place among Hungary's capitalist trading partners, could easily take second place in the near future. Discussing the most important issues of cooperation between Italy and Hungary, Prime Minister Craxi noted that Italy is highly interested in purchasing Hungarian agricultural products. This is one reason behind Italy's interest in achieving that the Common Market should adopt measures that would regulate the import possibilities of the EEC member countries in a more flexible way. Mr Bettino Craxi said that it seems soon there will be a possibility for expanding cooperation between Italy and Hungary.

Discussing cooperation in the field of culture, Mr Craxi said that the Italian Government would see to it that publishers should issue new Hungarian books. In addition, possibilities are there for cooperation in the field of television and language-teaching.

At his press conference, Mr Craxi said he was optimistic regarding the future, for both the East and the West needed peace. Therefore, clouds overshadowing world relations had to be (?dissolved). Prime Minister Craxi pointed out that during the talks with the Hungarian leaders, he primarily discussed issues of European security and disarmament.

Italy and Hungary belong to different military alliances, and as for the reasons behind tensions, Italy and Hungary have different views. However, they agreed that the way out of the crisis had to be sought after, and the best possibility for that would be the continuation of talks.

Discussing the Euromissile issue, Mr Craxi recalled that although the deployment program had started, its completion is planned by NATO only by 1988. Prime Minister Craxi said he would like to see an agreement soon on the possible lowest level of balance. Mr Craxi added that, regarding East-West dialogue, his talks in Budapest were exemplary, characterized by a very friendly atmosphere, and he judged both exchanges of views and results in a most positive way.

Seen Off by Lazar

LD131757 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Bettino Craxi's visit to Hungary has ended. The prime minister of the Italian Republic was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Lazar. Prior to this the Italian guest was received by Janos Kadar, and Pal Losonczi also met with him.

ACZEL-LED MSZMP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO FINLAND

LD132124 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and party visited Finland, April 9-13, on the joint invitation of the Finnish Communist Party (FCP) and the Finnish Social Democratic Party (SDP).

The delegation had talks with Chairman [word indistinct] Jouko Kajanoja and Arvo Aalto, general secretary of the FCP and leading party members, Kalevi Koivisto, chairman, and Jorma Hentila, general secretary of the Finnish People's Democratic League, and officials of the Federation for Adult Education.

Talks were also held with Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, chairman, Veikko Helle, vice-chairman, and Erkki Liikanen, general secretary of SDP, leading members of the party, and officials of the Federation of Workers' Culture. The Hungarian delegation met representatives of the Federation of Workers' Trade Union and the Finnish-Hungarian Society.

At the cordial meetings timely world affairs and chances of lessening tension in Europe and resuming the dialogue between countries with differing social systems were discussed. Determination was expressed to promote inter-state, inter-party and inter-social organization relations.

Accepting an invitation of the Central Party Gyorgy Aczel and party conducted talks with Foreign Minister and Chairman Paavo Vayrynen, Finance Minister and Vice-Chairman Ahti Pekkala, General Secretary Seppo Kaariainen, leading party members, and representatives of the parliamentary faction, and the culture federation.

During the cordial meetings it was agreed that relations between HSWP and the Centre Party are important in strengthening traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples and consolidating security and cooperation in Europe.

President Mauno Koivisto met Gyorgy Aczel.

SARLOS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR INDIA 15 APRIL

LD151048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] A Hungarian delegation has left for India, in order to take part in the program and scientific session on the bicentenary of the birth of Sandor Korosi-Csoma. The delegation is headed by Istvan Sarlos, member of the [MSZMP] Politburo and deputy-chairman of government.

Arrives in Delhi

LD160923 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] A Hungarian delegation headed by Istvan Sarlos has arrived in Delhi to participate in the festivities on the occasion the 200th anniversary of the birth of Sandor Korosi-Csoma in India. According to plans the delegation led by the deputy prime minister is to visit those places in India where the memory of Korosi-Csoma and his work is being maintained.

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD141736 Budapest MTI in English 1658 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 14 (MTI) -- Today a Finnish parliamentary delegation arrived on an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation, headed by President Erkki Pystynen, was welcomed by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly. Present was Osmo Vainola, Finnish ambassador to Hungary.

PZPR GROUP STUDIES MSZMP INFORMATION CHANNELS

LD132117 Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI) -- Headed by Herzu Majka, head of the department for information of the Central Committee, a delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party visited Hungary, April 9-12, on the invitation of the HSWP CC.

The delegation met Niklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Erno Lakatos, head of the CC's Agitation and Propaganda Department, and Janos Barabas, Andras Knopp and Tibor Ritter, deputy department heads. The delegation studied the system of internal party relaying of information.

PRAGUE ENVOY GIVES TREATY FETE, CHNOUPEK ATTENDS

LD131116 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Prague, April 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian Ambassador Bela Kovacs gave a reception Thursday night in Prague on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of signing the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Agreement. The reception was attended by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, Michal Stefaniak, deputy head of the foreign department of the Czechoslovak Communist Party CC, senior officials of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry and leading representatives of the party and state life.

SZOT ON ENTERPRISE BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS

AU110720 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Apr 84 pp 1, 5

["D-ts" report: "Experiences of the Operation of Enterprise Business Work Partnerships; the Presidium of the National Trade Union Council Had Held a Meeting"]

[Text] The Presidium of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] held a meeting on Friday [6 April]. It discussed theoretical and practical aspects of the development of social policy and the elaboration of a long-term demographic policy. It dealt with experiences of the commencement of the 1984 plan for the people's economy and adopted a position concerning tasks.

It accepted a proposal pertaining to the 1984 SZOT awards and a SZOT report on 1983 economic activity. Finally, it confirmed agreements and recommendations endorsed at the latest session of the international labor affairs conference.

Subsequently, the SZOT Presidium discussed experiences of the operation of enterprise business work partnerships, their social and economic impact, and trade union tasks. Taking into consideration the 1982 appraisal and the proposal made at the time, the SZOT Presidium commissioned the leading trade union organs of sectors, industrial branches, and organizations to develop their own tasks and aid and supervise the implementation of resolutions.

In the great majority of cases, enterprise business work partnerships continue the enterprise's basic activity after working hours. Their characteristic feature is the fact that they perform work ordered previously from other enterprises. Economic managers initiate their establishment in order to eliminate capacity bottlenecks, to better exploit production equipment, and to alleviate manpower problems. Enterprise business work partnerships are fulfilling a significant role in improving the difficult managerial-financial position of some enterprises. Enterprises can accomplish their given tasks less expensively, more rapidly, and with a more suitable quality.

At the same time, there are no comprehensive figures available on the impact of enterprise business work partnerships on productivity and profit. It is known already, however, that the work performed in these organizations results in a more vigorous and direct material incentive, above average organization and discipline, and performances that are useful on the whole.

According to experiences, depending on the enterprise, activity, and composition, net individual income per hour for jobs performed in enterprise business work partnerships alternates between 60 and 80 forints. The hourly wage attainable in enterprise business work partnerships is one and one-half to three times the hourly wage earned during the principal line of activity. It is difficult to judge whether such incomes are realistic and just. This is one of the reasons why they constitute a source of tension, particularly with people who are unable to perform additional work of this nature.

At the end of 1983, approximately 2 percent of those employed -- almost 100,000 people -- worked in enterprise business work partnerships. More than 75 percent of these people work in industry and the building industry and 15 percent in the area of personal and economic services.

Because of a lack of comprehensive figures, it is not yet possible to express in numerical terms the direct impact exerted by the operation of the enterprise business work partnerships on overtime. It can be taken as a fact already, however, that in industry, the number of hours performed in overtime has diminished 14.3 percent, as compared with preceding years. Along with other factors, work performed in the enterprise business work partnerships also obviously played a role in this.

It is also generally known that, from the viewpoint of labor protection, temporary solutions settle the legal regulation of enterprise business work partnerships. Tasks are contained in National Wage Board Guiding Principle No 7,001/1982 (13 July), which, owing to its nature, is not legally binding. Therefore, the issuance of a legal regulation, for a final solution, is a well-founded demand. The situation with regard to labor protection presents a somewhat mixed picture. In the course of jobs performed in the enterprise business work partnerships, the situation concerning accidents is not worse than the overall average. Accident and social insurance care for members of enterprise business work partnerships is legally regulated. However, it contains complicated and unjustified differences from the general regulations. In case of a job site accident, a member of an enterprise business work partnership does not receive an accident sickness benefit of 100 percent, but instead, 70 percent from the employer and, separately, 65 percent of 3,000 forints in social insurance. For this, a member of an enterprise business work partnership must pay a separate monthly contribution in addition to the general social insurance contribution for the latter benefit.

The legal position of enterprise business work partnerships, including that of their members, and the exercise of trade union rights (the representation of interests) are contradictory [ellentmodasos]. On the basis of the presently valid regulation, the operation of enterprise business work partnerships, as ventures, is based on a contract under which their legal position and possible disputes can be settled within the framework of civil law. Enterprises business work partnerships, however, display the characteristics of normal employment conditions. This is borne out by the fact that their operation lacks such fundamental elements of a venture as the assumption of a real economic risk, the use of their own tools and materials, and the freedom of responsibility and decisionmaking. In the last respect, generally speaking, the scope of their freedom of action is limited to agreeing on the material conditions for their assumption of work.

According to the evaluation of the trade unions, the activity of the enterprise work business partnerships as a whole serves those purposes that were formulated in the decisions concerning new forms of enterprise. It proves its economic usefulness in that it tangibly contributes to getting rid of the bottlenecks at the enterprise level, and to the achievement of qualitatively higher output. The trade unions are aware of its social usefulness in that it has proved that the workers are capable of achieving considerable surplus output by ensuring the necessary conditions for work, and creating strong incentives. Their purpose is to get higher income through greater achievement. The enterprise work business partnerships have drawn attention to the weaknesses, laxity, and lack of organization in enterprise work, and strengthened the social demand for the creation of conditions for more efficient activity in the main working time.

Based on the experience of practical operations, the trade unions conclude after all this that the enterprise work business partnerships are not real enterprises but such particular forms of extra work as also contain certain enterprising elements, therefore they cannot be withdrawn from the control of the trade unions.

At the same time, the income generated in the framework of the enterprise work business partnerships can also be favorably evaluated because it means a certain degree of easing of current inflexible cross-regulations.

This income represents extra purchasing power in the dimensions of the people's economy, which in practice the economic management takes back by means of an increase in consumer prices, but not from those places where this income was created. According to the trade unions, although there is surplus achievement behind this surplus income, there is no reason to deal with this in the same way as with surplus purchasing power resulting from the laxity of regulations.

The trade unions must consider the fact that, of the 5 million people who live on salaries and wages, today the activity of enterprise work business partnerships gives only for 100,000 people the possibility of earning surplus income. This means, at the same time, that the majority of the workers cannot participate in this work. According to the enterprise experiences, such a limited possibility for participation causes tension in the collectives. This is only partially eased by the fact that a part of the workers have other possibilities of surplus income (secondary jobs, surplus labor, etc.)

Perhaps the most positive aspect of the appearance of enterprise work business partnerships is that they have strengthened the criticism of formal and bureaucratic features of the working class movement and also the critical spirit among the working people resulting from inadequate material incentives. They have sharpened the difference between the achievements of the work-competitions and those of the enterprise work business partnerships, deepening the contradiction between conditions and the reward of achievement. It is therefore necessary to examine the reason that the socialist brigade and the enterprise work business partnership -- in spite of the fact that both are work organizations based on the voluntary principle -- differ from each other in the sphere of achievements, results, and material recognition.

The trade union encourages all those efforts that contribute to the fulfillment of social requirements by improving work efficiency. Starting from this basic position and taking into consideration the conditions, the trade union movement recognizes the need for enterprise work business partnerships. At the same time, based on the very experiences of the enterprise work business partnerships, the trade unions' opinion is that, by ensuring the uniformity of goals, conditions, and incentives, it would be possible to fulfill also in other forms the workers' justified demand to be able to earn during their main working hours a suitable income level proportional to their achievements.

The trade unions must demand that regulations on work safety and workers health, as well as the achievements serving the improvement of working conditions, are observed during the activity of the enterprise work business partnerships outside working hours.

Steps must be taken to prevent the earning of income that is not commensurate with achievements. The use of the enterprise work business partnership activity to get around overtime regulations must be stopped. After the specification of directives for labor safety their legislation procedure must be concluded as soon as possible.

The trade unions proceed on the premise that the essence of the arrangement in this issue is that the trade unions must find the employee interest that coincides with the trade unions' efforts. To achieve this, there is a need to improve cooperation between the trade unions and the economic leadership, and the mutual exchange of experiences. The enterprise trade union organs keep the economic leadership constantly informed, and the branch trade unions inform them periodically about the operation of the enterprise work business partnerships.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1984 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

AU121319 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Apr 84 p 10

["Economic Indicator Chart"]

[Text]

January-February 1984

(as percentage of corresponding period last year)

State and cooperative industry	
Volume of gross production value Industry,	
overall	106.0
Therein: metallurgy	104.1
machine industry	111.3
chemical industry	104.3
building material industry	104.6
light industry	105.5
food industry	109.5
Industry without food industry	105.3
Number of employed	99.2
Gross production per capita employed	106.9
Average monthly wages of the employed	107.6
Executive building industry	
Building industry production	94.9
Number of employed	98.1
Average monthly wages of the employed	106.0
Foreign trade (current prices)	
Imports	123.4
Exports	124.9
Small-scale trade turnover (current prices)	110.9
Therein: foodstuffs and nonessential	
foodstuffs and beverages	108.7
clothing	108.1
various consumer goods	113.7
Procurement	117.5
Therein: vegetable products	105.8
live animals	124.7
animal products	101.6
Achievements of transportation enterprises	
Transport of goods (based on goods-ton/km)	101.8
long distance passenger transport (passenger/km)	100.9
The monetary income of the population from	
central resources (xx) [see end of table]	113.4
Consumer price index	107.0
Out of this: the price modification for 1984	102.8

(xx) As a result of the utilization of a part of the accumulations and income for enterprise expenses, the dynamics of the nominal income is 3-4 percentage points less than the dynamics of the population's income.

According to the data of the Central Statistical Office, in January-February 1984 industrial production (excluding the small enterprises, small cooperatives and other small organizations) was 6 percent higher than a year ago. In the increase, a role is played by the fact that at several enterprises the completion and sales of products manufactured last year spread over to this year, and that the number of working days was one more than last year. Among the main branches, the production of the machine industry and food industry increased the most, but the production of almost all other branches exceeded that of last year. The production of the mines decreased. A relatively dynamic production increase was noticed in both the state industrial enterprises and industrial cooperatives. The industrial sales for export orientation grew especially, but the supply to the wholesale trade and small trade and producer-utilizers [termelőfelhasználók] was bigger than that of the previous year. The investment-oriented sales decreased. The number of people employed in industry was 12,400 or 0.8 percent, less than in January-February 1983. The production per capita of employed increased 6.99 percent.

The executive building industry produced 5.1 percent less than in the first 2 months of last year. The production of both state building industry enterprises and the cooperative building contractors decreased. The number of those employed in the executive building was 1.9 percent smaller than the previous year. The production per capita employed was 3.3 percent lower than that of the previous year.

Among the agricultural products, the procurement of plant growing and horticultural products, which makes up 12.6 percent of the sales, increased 5.8 percent. The increase is entirely due to the wine sales. The procurement of living animals exceeded 24.7 percent that of the previous year. The increase was entirely due to the outstandingly dynamic increase in sales of slaughtering hogs, while the sales of slaughtering cattle, slaughtering sheep, and poultry decreased. There was an increase in sales of animal products of 1.6 percent: there was a larger procurement of milk, and a smaller one of wool and eggs than this time last year.

The small trade traffic increased 10.9 percent in current prices, and 3.2 percent in comparable prices.

The January-February investment expenditure in the state decision areas increased considerably. The investment expenditure of enterprises and cooperatives did not reach that of January-February of last year.

EDITOR IN CHIEF DEFENDS MODERATION, REFORM

AU110830 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Janos Berecz, NEPSZABADSAG editor in chief: "Let There Be a Creative Debate Instead of Accusations"]

[Text] Today in Hungary anyone who engages in political debate and shows sensitivity for both sides is not in an easy situation, when the talk concerns the further development of economic management. For on one side, he cannot be considered sufficiently revolutionary because he approves the continuation of reform, while on the other, he is described as one who hinders progress because he calls for the strict consideration of domestic and international realities. Through "classification," the citizen can be called a reformer, reform-oriented, one who advocates reform, or one who carries out reform; while in the worse case, he can be called one who opposes reform, a defender of taboos, or he can be counted among the managerial technocrats, the intellectuals who have achieved power, or even among the normal or bureaucratic intellectuals.

The mood for debate is, of course, understandable because our reality is full of problems and choosing the road is a complex social task.

In such a period, different salutary ideas and redeeming plans flourish, and the debates liven up. Our public life needs a debate which is not confined to the classification of the participants, which does not lead them towards extremes and protects them from both conservatism and reform romantics, who have drifted away from the realities. In the period of path choosing, only the creative exchange of views which leads to realistic programs can prove advantageous, and which does not regard the country's population as subjects for experiments, "guinea pigs", but as a thinking and active community of people who live under given conditions and endowments. Let us then look into the core of the debate.

Our economic policy, our economy, has been fighting a hard battle for a decade against the paralysing effect of the deterioration of the foreign economic environment on the Hungarian economy. The tasks and economic policy deeds of these years are assessed in various ways. It is obvious that the assessment of the situation and the preparation for defense were the first requirements. This process has dragged on mainly because our "philosophy" of economy, economic development, and regulations was too unanimously committed towards the quantitative approach.

As a result of our economy's lack of proper adaptability we could not control our growth, which had become uneconomic under the new market price levels; that is, because of the increased need for imports and investments, with the activity of export income production falling behind. This led to considerable indebtedness. All this further increased the tasks of active defense and demanded a rather strict income outflow policy. At the same time, it forced the economic leadership to make great efforts to curtail central and enterprise investment resources in order to safeguard the achievements in public welfare. All this meant strong limits also in the efforts for the new task of transition to a change of style in management and development. That is why the development phase can open up a path for itself only with difficulty. The objective observer considers all this almost as natural.

The collapse of the world boom which started in 1973 had a more or less similar influence on the economies comparable in size, openness, and development to ours. The speed and character of the reaction does not differ substantially, either, and the results of the response in Hungary as a whole are acceptable. Our holding the ground means that we succeeded in maintaining full employment, controlling price fluctuations, and safeguarding the standard of living which existed prior to the crisis, and all this while we gradually eliminated the trade deficit, eventually making the balance positive, thus maintaining the creditability of the economy and, at the same time, ensuring stability in domestic policy as well as the further development of socialist democracy. Although these are important achievements, we have still no reason for complacency because we could have worked better, and in spite of the successes, the difficult situation of the economy is not yet over, and there is a danger of a new loss of time by an ill-considered "reviving up" of the current development stage. We live during times which constitute a trial for the nation and there is a need for suitable responsible behavior.

It is clear for our economic policy leadership that, in order to avoid new losses, it must act fast and efficiently as we do not possess considerable quantities of alternative material resources. We cannot increase our debts, nor is this advisable, either, and the gross investment quota of the domestic product can only be increased currently through a tangible decrease in the welfare level.

The only considerable reserve possessed by the economy is to be sought in the sophistication of economic activity and labor. Exploiting it calls for a further development of the economic macromanagement system, including planning, the regulators, making the state's macromanagement style more favorable for socialist ventures, and transforming the enterprises' internal organization and mechanism. All this should open up wide scope for industrious and creative work. The aim is to create conditions for exacting work everywhere and to ensure that society suitably rewards such work, while everybody should also be forced to furnish the best of their strength and talents. Performing a job conscientiously and resourcefully should not be a matter of "honor and glory," but a prerequisite for existence as well.

The party and economic leadership have resolutely endorsed a consistent further development of the policy of renewal that has been pursued since December 1956. Their determination is not a bit smaller than it was in 1966, or 1968. On the contrary, carrying the reform of the economic macromanagement further is not motivated today by an opportunity to vigorously exploit a favorable boom situation, but by a compulsive need to hold our own more successfully in a difficult situation and to adapt ourselves to it in the long run. However, it would be irresponsible not to take account of the fact that the further development of the reform is taking place in a situation that has never been experienced before. For one thing, essentially, we must prevent those alternatives that result in more imports and investments and produce a great purchasing power of the population before a greater commodity base, which is highly valued by the foreign and domestic market alike, has been created. Another disruption of the equilibrium created in recent years, which today is still a fragile one, would thrust our economy past a critical point resulting in irreversible disorders and disintegration for a long time, because of increased imports not being offset by exports.

The radical transformation of the production structure does not hinge only on a decision, or its realization; it is hindered by several objective reasons -- and by two factors in particular. One is the demand of the domestic market equilibrium according to which we can only discontinue uneconomical activities in very well considered steps, because in the meantime we must create conditions for offsetting imports by economical exports. The second is the scarcity of investment resources, for the expansion of economical sectors requires investment, capacities that have been laid off can only be used to a limited extent to operate for an entirely different goal: the bulk of equipment would definitely not be suitable, and productive people would mostly be suitable only after retraining and practice. No matter how desirable this might be, a rapid structural modification is determined once more by those reserves of the production factor that can be mobilized.

One could make a long list of the realities that must be considered, but perhaps these two alone clarify the fact that our economic policy's firm commitment to continue to develop the economic reform and prudence, refraining from adventurous steps, which is a particularly compelling demand in the present situation, stem from the same root -- responsibility for the present and future of the nation. Our progress resembles that of a person whose path is blocked by a rockslide and who must move carefully to avoid starting another landslide.

Needless to say, all useful advice is needed in such a situation. The continuation of the reform process raises many striking questions in a more emphatic form than previously. I would mention only a few of them:

-- How can one enhance the activeness of the collectives working at enterprises and cooperatives on a mass scale with a great degree of effectiveness and in such a way as to avoid another disruption of the financial equilibrium?

-- How can one improve the planned character and organization -- that is, the integrated nature -- of economic activity in such a way as to ensure that the social division of labor becomes smoother and the production structure adapts better to market requirements and in a way that avoids bureaucratic centralization and overregulation, which impair effectiveness, as well as a harmful dissipation of the resources of the people's economy and a disintegration of very strong productive and intellectual capacities?

-- How should the state work of economic guidance, and the sector and regional activity of guidance and organization, adjust to the decisionmaking and financial scope of social organs pursuing economic activity, which is to be enhanced, without that guidance impeding managerial and entrepreneurial activity, or, conversely, without guidance becoming a powerless spectator of such activity and without social interests being harmed?

-- What essential changes are required by the internal organization and incentive system of organizations pursuing an economic activity in order to strikingly expand their socialist and ownership-entrepreneurial features, taking into consideration also a simultaneous development of enterprise democracy, which releases energy on a mass scale, and responsible economic leadership activity?

Indeed, there are several dozens of such questions waiting for precise and practically useful answers. Their common denominator is that in order to supply correct answers that are accessible we must think in several dimensions at the same time. On the one hand, the points of view of practicability in a narrow sense must be taken into account, that is, the proposal should supply adequate answers to the existing practical problems; on the other hand, we must be aware of the fact that the practical achievement is the originator of several simultaneous effects. That is, we must also take into account the simultaneous effects as a result of partial solutions. Thirdly, we must know how to appreciate the mass effects of the size of the people's economy developed in the wake of the decision. But -- and it is important to stress this -- we must not disregard the effects outside the economy, that is, the influence on the social processes and on consciousness, nor their manifold reciprocal effect. Things can only be evaluated in this way, even the theoretical value of the synthesizing opinion in respect of the smaller parts of the system. A proposal is not necessarily useful just because in itself it seems logical. A theoretical concept does not serve as a remedy for our problems by the mere fact that it seems to create a logical system integrated in itself. For the operational economic policy, the only really useful proposals and theoretical concepts are those that are expedient without requiring unrealistic modifications from external and internal endowments, conditions, or our adaptability to them.

As a moral for all this, it is worth making a digression into the history of aviation. Aviation did not result from those people who encouraged a volunteer to jump off the top of a mountain hoping that "some sort of solution must develop during flight." Such people in fact thought that, in the event of failure, the error was to be sought in the relations of specific gravity between air and man, and that it could be corrected by reversing our development to the stage of birds. But also those who thought that the discovery of the wheel was a decisive invention in its time, so that we must stick to traveling on farm carts, did not help much either. The sacrifice of the first flying people was not in vain though, because they made us aware of the need to fly in the end, as a result of the total effect of knowledge and recognition, man constructed the airplane, taking into account the physical and physiological endowments.

In our reform arguments, conservative and pseudo-radical ideas emerge now and again. According to one of the positions, which derives mainly from anxiety about one's own position, we must fear every change, as it can have unforeseeable consequences. Others adhere to the "omnipotence of the center" as an excuse. According to the representatives of these concepts and behavior, every attempt to seek new, untrodden paths involves risks, even tension, which is dangerous and unnecessary to take upon ourselves, since the method of continuous improvement, the measures for patching-up also serves the purpose. The undoubtedly conservative nature of these ideas is not justified even by the motivation to defend our achievements; since, with a rigid policy we have no hope of safeguarding our achievements. It is impossible to construct an airplane by patching up a farm cart.

The other kind, to put it in a somewhat simplified way, puts down on paper the series of changes that would be operational in given structural and consumption conditions if the specific production capacity of the Hungarian people's economy were to be, let us say, threefold higher than it is today. In other words, what these concepts mean, by adopting a "real," unrestricted situation of competition, would be operational only when the development of the country's productive force reaches the level of the industrially developed Western European countries. There are examples, of course, for the other solution, too. It is also possible to sell goods of a medium technological level on the world market. In this case, however, the human labor expenses must be kept as low as possible. Thus, neither the import competition nor the financing of the development of competitive branches would confront us with insurmountable tasks, and it could also make the export offer of the economy's current level of achievement competitive with much lower work expenses than today. The price of the implementation of the concept would be to sacrifice a considerable amount of our industrialization, full employment, standard of living, and social achievements, accompanied by the development of a one-sided dependence on the monopolist world market. Therefore --presumably at variance with what was intended -- such views, which have a predilection for calling themselves "radical reform theories," are doubly conservative ones.

During the period of the last generation, our economy and society have made epochal steps in the direction of modernization, even if this has more than once been interspersed by grave contradictions and concrete steps of doubtful use. It is true that its fundamental development model differed a great deal from that of the industrialized capitalist countries: It did not accord priority to a selective development at the top level, but to an extensive and rapid elevation of the backward sectors to the average standard. It would probably have been better to seek a more favorable mix of the two solutions. Had we done so, we could perhaps stand up to the current world economic pressure somewhat more easily. Still, that is the past. Today, our general average standard of development on a broad scale is just as much one of our endowments as our natural assets. Failing to see the future chances of our position in foreign market competition, as well as the boundless effects of this competition, as factors to be taken into consideration in weighing up their domestic economic and social consequences is just as indicative of an unprofessionalism, or a state of detachment from realistic life, which is closely related to unprofessionalism, as is the attitude of aversion to anything new. If this trend affirms the necessarily ensuing structural and standard of living lag and the danger of a grave disruption of social stability, on what grounds does it arrogate to itself the appellation "reformer?" History does not call reformist ideas those concepts in the wake of which the wheels of time begin to turn backward.

A person who has been pushed off the top of a mountain does not grow wings in his fright, in place of his industrious hands, but rather his head, which is capable of designing an airplane, will be smashed. Since Hungarian society declines to attempt such a risky jump, pseudo-radical ideas can only result in mistrust and the resistance of public opinion to any kind of reform steps, even necessary and inevitable ones.

Even in the best built airplane, the person who ends up on the edge of a precipice will suffer from agrophobia and, thus, will be inclined to react favorably to a farmcart ideology.

Let there be no mistake: The trouble is not the fact that, in the broad debate about the modalities of our further advance, conservative and -- in increasing numbers -- pseudo-radical manifestations also come to word and are published. On the one hand, those inclined to extremes -- on both sides -- sharply expose the existing absurdities of our practice, which is sometimes really necessary in order to realize them, while, on the other, elements that can be propitiously fitted into a "sound reform system," or arguments that caution prudence with regard to the implementation of reform can be found among their proposals for a solution.

What is not right is mainly a lack of readiness to accept arguments engendered by objective reality -- also concerning the need for change and its limitations. To be sure, the exchange of views about the future of the nation is not a "double or nothing" game in which bold gambling most probably promises success, nor is it "market-place bargaining" in which the person who makes the boldest offer gets the best price. This debate must be conducted with socialist civic responsibility alone.

Also, it is not right that some debaters, just as they simplify phenomena and implications, are inclined to judge the arguments presented in the debate and those participating in the debate also in black and white. Those whose basic stance tends to one of the extremes, squeeze every argument and debater into the "box" of the other extreme. This is, incidentally, an inevitable concomitant of a lack of openness to each other's arguments. It is a dangerous manifestation, because, on the one hand, it strengthens the debaters' blind persistence in their own ideas, while, on the other, it is a fertile breeding ground for turning the debate into a "free-for-all" in the wrong direction. Finally, superfluous is also the aggressiveness that is expressed from time to time and which also goes beyond the bounds of propriety, so that it leads to a tendentious misconstruction of the debating partner's arguments, an unworthy engagement in personalities, and sometimes slander. In my view nothing can harm the progress of the reform process more than such an improper debating style.

Hungarian society wants our mechanisms and institutions to be developed; and -- as so many times since 1957 -- this time too the party is at the head of these endeavors and not some "reform movement." The party is aware of its full responsibility for the present and future of the country. Accordingly, it shapes the principles and practice of the future form of the transition of our socialist economy in intensive dialogue with the overwhelming majority of the population, while not getting bogged down in existing practice, nor becoming involved in dangerous and irresponsible adventures, either. Every contribution is immensely valuable, but only when it takes place in the form of a dialogue based on rational consideration and mutual openness, free of mental blindness and backbiting.

These are difficult matters, because the accomplishment of great tasks awaits our people. Those who have linked their destiny to socialism and staked their lives on building a socialist Hungary and making it flourish know that these sometimes require revolutionary solutions and from time to time solutions of a reformist nature, but, in any case, as many workday deeds as possible. No good theory, or excellent reform of any kind can replace the thing that is most important, the human factor, man's love of work, his diligence, skill, and performance. What the communists have to recognize and define -- without self-justification and stigmatization -- is precisely what the given historical phase demands from us in the realm of deeds.

DEPUTY MINISTER KARAS IN JAPAN FOR TRADE TALKS

LD141449 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Tokyo, 13 April -- Poland's Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Antoni Karas had paid a visit to Japan during which he conferred on ways of broadening trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and their joint actions on the third markets. It has been the first to Japan by a senior Polish trade official since 1980.

In his talks, the minister also discussed the Polish debt in context of the ongoing negotiations. He presented Poland's stand on the comprehensive settlement of the Polish debt and stressed that a solution of this problem should take into account the negative results of illegal economic restrictions imposed on Poland by the U.S. and some of its allies.

The two sides displayed interest in a further development of mutual economic relations and boosting Japan's role as Poland's trading partner. They declared their will to take necessary steps to expand two-way trade. The Polish minister held talks with Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Y. Kitagawa, Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry K. Komatsu, Deputy Minister of Finance H. Horinouchi, and President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan M. Okura.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH MEXICO 11-13 APR

LD150105 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Havana, 14 April -- The (?session) of the Polish-Mexican Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held in Mexico between April 11-13. Poland's delegation to the session was headed by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz, the Mexican delegation by his counterpart Hector Hernandez Cervantes.

On April 13, the chairmen of the two delegations signed a protocol that specifies the spheres of economic cooperation between the two countries and the structure and volume of trade in the years 1984-86 with special emphasis on shipyard, machine tool, metallurgical, and chemical industries and fishing. It was agreed that the value of trade on each side would total 90 million dollars. Poland's exports to Mexico will mainly include machines, investment goods, chemical products, pharmaceuticals, and other processed articles; this country's imports are to include coffee, cotton, cotton yarn, fluorite, textiles, and other processed goods. Also during the session, Bank Handlowy (the Polish commercial bank) and Bancomex of Mexico signed an agreement to settle the issues of financing the trade.

During his stay in Mexico, Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz held meetings with Mexican Foreign Minister Andres Bernardo Sepulveda, Minister of Finance Silva Herzog, Minister of Fishing Pedro Ojeda Paullada, and the head of the Ministry of Mining and Industry. During the talks the two sides displayed interest in a long-term development of bilateral economic relations.

ORZECZOWSKI SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT IN CUBA

LD151906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, a PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] delegation, led by the secretary general of the organization, Marian Orzechowski, has been on a week's visit to Cuba.

Yesterday, he and Armando Cordero Acosta, national coordinator of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, the largest mass organization in Cuba, signed a cooperation agreement.

GORYWODA, OBODOWSKI MEET IRAQI PLANNING MINISTER

LD132019 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Economic talks have begun between Poland and Iraq. Samal Majid Faraj, Iraq's minister of planning, was received by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, chairman of the Planning Commission. Deepening and expansion of mutual economic cooperation were discussed. Iraq's minister of planning was also received by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski. Special attention was devoted in the talks to the creation of lasting, long-term ties between the economies of the two countries.

CSSR'S OBZINA ENDS VISIT; AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD140500 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 13 April -- Jaromir Obzina - Czechoslovakia's vice premier, chairman of the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning paid a visit to Poland on 10-13 April. He had conferred with Minister of Science, Higher Education, and Technology Benon Miskiewicz on the current state of scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Both sides said that this cooperation does not correspond to the possibilities and needs of both countries. They pointed the necessity of developing contacts towards joint solution of a number of technological and scientific problems to include robots and manipulators as well as microprocessors. At the end of the visit today Poland and Czechoslovakia signed an agreement on direct scientific and technological cooperation between the Ministry of Science, Higher Education, and Technology of Poland and the State Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning of Czechoslovakia.

SOVIET WRITERS' DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD141945 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation of the Union of Soviet Writers stayed in Poland on a 6-day visit at the invitation of the Polish Writers Union. Guests were interested in problems of literary life in our country, particularly the situation among writers, publishing activity, literary periodicals, and the state of Marxist literary criticism. The delegation was received by Secretary of the Central Committee Waldemar Swirgon, who acquainted Soviet writers with the social and political situation in Poland, the meeting of the National Conference of Delegates, and positive cultural developments. It was ascertained during the meeting that the recently signed agreement on cooperation between writers' organizations of Poland and the Soviet Union is an important step in implementing traditionally close and cordial bonds between writers of both countries.

JABLONSKI AT RALLY FOR DOS SANTOS: SEEK DETENTE

AU131400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 84 p 2

[Speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski on 10 April at a friendship rally at the Lenin Steelworks in Nowa Huta attended by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola]

[Text] Our dear guests: The party-state delegation from the People's Republic of Angola, led by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, a known and respected combatant for the freedom of the people of Africa and for the independence of his own country, is not staying long in Krakow. However, even this short visit will allow us to show them how history is interwoven with current times into one indivisible unity in this old Polish city. Next to this city, which is full of splendid monuments -- the seat of the first Polish dynasty and with one of the oldest universities in central Europe -- which has for centuries been contributing to the culture and the science of not only Poland, we have seen a modern industrial center rise up before our very eyes, a pioneer installation that has changed the economic and the social structure of the PPR.

The building of this great metallurgical combine came at the time of the socialist industrialization of the country which was made possible by the coming to power of political forces that represent the interests of the broadest masses of the working people.

Together with this industrialization, great social changes came about during the lifetime of one generation; a new greatly industrialized workers class arose as did a new intelligentsia of peasant origin. The genesis of the PPR, whose 40th anniversary we will celebrate this year, coincided with the period in which we were rebuilding the country from its wartime destruction. They were years of great sacrifice from all the people, of creative efforts of the younger generation whose role was to create the basis for a new life. Today we should honor and pay respect to all those who made a contribution through their work and struggle to make the dreams of many generations of Poles come true. The specter of poverty and unemployment disappeared once and for all from Polish towns and villages as well as from the poor rural areas around Krakow.

We must never forget, nor will we forget, that the march toward the socialist industrialization of Poland and Poland's march toward modernity was embarked upon from the ruins of war on a land that was bloodied by the barbarian murders of Hitler's fascism. We have also remained as an eternal warning for future generations as well as proof of the atrocities of racist degeneration. Today you saw one of the testimonies to this -- the concentration camps and crematoriums of Auschwitz-Birkenau where 4 million people were victims of the greatest mass murder in the history of mankind.

We began our march toward a new Poland aware of the fact that history cannot repeat itself. The Soviet Union came to our aid during those very difficult postwar times. The soldiers of yesterday -- our comrades in arms in the fight against the Nazi invaders -- together with Polish workers laid the foundations for this installation, a building that has grown to the proportions of an historic symbol. We are proud of the fact that it bears the name of the great Lenin.

The Polish people did not spare any effort or sacrifice in the fight for their freedom and know well what war is and what the benefits of peaceful construction are. We desire peace not only for ourselves, but also for the whole of humanity. This stems from the most important principles behind our socialist and humanist ideology, and this is why we consistently and resolutely strive toward detente, toward halting the arms race, and toward the development of the broadest possible international cooperation.

Today's world has not freed itself from the specter of a terrible war. There is continuous fighting on various continents, people are killed every day, and every day the world spends enormous sums of money on arms.

Aggressive forces are becoming increasingly apparent. These are forces that fan the arms race policy, seize the right to enforce their own order on the world, and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries for their own egotistic aims and to fulfill their desire to rule the world. This aggressive policy, which is contrary to the interests of all other nations, is being conducted by the U.S. Government, which is being run by President Ronald Reagan, who is overtly trying to subject the states of Central America to his dictates. It is not without the participation of the United States that local conflicts are taking place in various parts of the world. The Americans explain that the presence of their armed forces on all the world's continents, seas, and oceans is allegedly for the defense of their security -- which no one threatens -- and this is why they give political, financial, and military support to the most reactionary regimes. They also try to involve their allies in Western Europe as much as possible in their adventurist policies. By deploying their new missiles in this area, the United States has caused a serious aggravation of the international situation. It is difficult in these conditions to wonder if all this emboldens the spiritual successors of Hitler who are more and more loudly voicing their dreams about revising the postwar order of Europe and about changing the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. The consequences of the policies being pursued by President Reagan are such that the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in Europe, which were so arduously developed over many years, have been violated.

The policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries remains the chief factor for peace in the world today. These countries many times have put forward concrete proposals aimed at returning to detente, halting the arms race, and developing mutually advantageous cooperation.

The nations of the Warsaw Pact have proposed a halt to the production of nuclear arms to be followed by a gradual elimination of stockpiles. The fulfillment of this proposal would rid mankind of the specter of nuclear war. The Soviet Union has expressed its good will and has unilaterally committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The proposals of the socialist countries contained in the 5 January 1983 Prague declaration and concerning the signing of an agreement on the nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO states have not been accepted either.

These are only some examples illustrating the socialist countries' readiness to act for the sake of preventing the international situation from deteriorating.

Preserving and respecting the reality of Europe today is of supreme importance for Poland, and one must say at the same time that only a strong, independent, and socialist Poland which is a permanent part of the socialist community may serve to preserve peace and security on our continent.

This is also why attempts to turn Poland into a cradle of social conflicts and destabilization leading to a change in the balance of forces in Europe have occupied an important place in American policy. We have had the support of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries during this difficult period. They have come to us with political and economic aid, which is so important in the face of the restrictions imposed by the West.

The fraternal help of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries has enabled Poland to live through the worst. The anti-Polish policy of the United States and of some NATO countries has not achieved its expected results.

Attempts to isolate Poland and to prevail in the so-called Polish issue have failed, and hopes for a political or economic collapse of the Polish state have been dashed. Things are still very difficult for us, and there is still a lot of difficulty before us.

However, we are convinced that through dedicated work and acting in unison with PRON, we will successfully implement the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress which mapped out the ways to emerge from the crisis and overcome the difficulties.

Poland has always actively supported the struggle of the African people for national and social independence. At the United Nations we have firmly come out against all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism. All aspects of racism and the apartheid policy manifested by the Government of the Republic of South Africa have elicited our opposition and condemnation. We have steadily supported and still support the decisions of the United Nations, especially the Security Council's Resolution No 435, for the sake of granting secure independence to Namibia. We oppose the use of this region by imperialist forces as a neocolonialist bridgehead for battle against the progressive government of independent African states.

The development of comprehensive relations with the developing countries is one of the priorities of our foreign policy. These include especially Polish-Angolan relations, based on political and economic cooperation of many years standing. Both our nations are joined by a common desire to live in peace and work for the good of the people. The friendship between us has arisen out of a common struggle against racism, fascism, and apartheid policy. Both our states are joined by a series of agreements which express our aim to further develop and enhance this cooperation.

Contacts between Polish and Angolan representatives at various levels are numerous. This month contains the seventh anniversary of a visit to Poland by a party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Angola headed by the late-lamented Agostinho Neto, chairman at the time of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, chairman of the Labor Party, the president of Angola, a great and distinguished son of Africa, and our friend.

Numerous other meetings have taken place over the past few years. Despite the considerable distance, we have become increasingly closer and necessary to each other.

We are convinced that the current visit by the party and state delegation from the People's Republic of Angola will serve to further tighten the bonds of friendship between our nations and states and to consolidate the peaceful front of struggle against imperialism. It is from here, the symbol of socialist construction, that we wish to assure the working people of Angola of the unbreakable solidarity and internationalist support of the Polish workers class and of our entire society for their just struggle. We wish the heroic Angolan people maximum success in the defense and consolidation of the achievements of the struggle for national liberation, in consolidating and enhancing revolutionary transformations, and in peaceful work for the good of their people's fatherland.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE VOICES CONCERN FOR LA GAMES

LD141526 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 14 Apr 84

["Polish Olympic Committee's Statement" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 April -- The Polish Olympic Committee which has been always coming out with full resolve to defend the idea of the Olympics is of the opinion that it must join critical opinions which are full of concern for the state of preparations for the 23d Olympic Games to be held in Los Angeles and which have been voiced so often over recent period.

We have pointed to negative moves accompanying the preparations for the Olympic Games in Los Angeles which are incompatible with the Olympic Charter. All national Olympic committees voiced their firm opinions on the issue at the ACNO [as received] General Assembly held in Los Angeles in January 1983. Unfortunately, the course of events testifies to the fact that the situation threatening the Olympics as a meeting of peace and friendship of the world youth has been maintained or even deteriorated. These facts are most fully presented in the statement by the Soviet Olympic Committee of April 9, 1984.

The political atmosphere shaped up around the Olympics by the reactionary, cold-war and anti-communist circles in the United States poses the most serious problem in the opinion of the Polish Olympic Committee. They are willing to exploit the Olympics for their own reactionary and anti-peace goals. Everyone to whom the Olympic ideals are dear must forcefully come out against these attempts, demanding full observance of the Olympic Charter principles and prevention of provocative actions against any participants in the Olympics.

Together with other national Olympic committees, we expect resolute measures to be taken in this matter, especially by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and we believe that they will be taken at an urgent meeting of the IOC Executive Committee on April 24.

On its part, the Polish Olympic Committee will closely cooperate in the efforts which would ensure the favorable course of the Olympic preparations and the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, as we invariably consider this to be a joint matter of the whole Olympic movement.

DLUGOSZ ON RESULTS OF U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

LD131323 Warsaw PAP in English 1112 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Apr -- A Polish planning official said today that each of the Polish men and women had lost 3,000 U.S. dollars through the U.S.-imposed restrictions, which the U.S. claims had punished the Polish Government. In an interview with PAP, Deputy Planning Commission Chairman Stanislaw Dlugosz said:

"The experience of the last three, four years have shown that Poland's dependence on cooperation with the developed capitalist countries went too far. We have thus enabled our antagonists to take advantage of that too broad opening of Poland to apply a whole set of actions which threw the Polish economy into disorder, especially in 1981 and 1982.

"A deep slump in imports from the West was caused first of all by U.S.-imposed Western economic restrictions clamped down at the start of 1982" said the deputy chief planner referring to a March 29, 1984 statement by A. Wallis, undersecretary of state in the U.S. State Department, in which he claimed that it was the Polish Government which paid a high price for violating human rights.

"The burden of hardships, the size of which Mr Wallis did not [word indistinct] on, lay on the entire nation. Everyone of us has thus lost nearly 3,000 dollars, which has been calculated by comparing Poland's population with the losses caused by the restrictions." He further said: "We cannot keep aloof from the giant race of technological progress, now going on in the world. We will stay with no chances to catch up the front runners in that race unless we intensify our cooperation with foreign partners.

"We must work out export specialities and make money on exporting what we can manufacture best and cheap, so that we can develop and improve other fields of the Polish economy.

"We hoped that Poland's vehement expansion of contacts with the developed capitalist countries would eventually yield a rapid progress in technology, but it turned out that we should have searched for sources of that progress with at least no less [words indistinct] Soviet Union in the first place. This way of thinking is now one of the chief [words indistinct] the currently implemented policy of reorientation".

Poland's foreign trade turnover, in zloties, makes up nearly forty per cent of the country's generated national income. Another indicator shows nearly 17 percent of supplies for the Polish industry are covered by imports. The present share of exports in Poland's overall industrial production does not go beyond 12 per cent, having been no more than 14 per cent in the best years.

SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ON EAST-WEST TIES

LD131248 Warsaw PAP in English 1108 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 April -- The Polish Sejm (parliamentary) Foreign Affairs Committee today heard a report by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz on the state of the East-West relations.

Jozef Wiejacz said that the relations further deteriorated over the recent months. The deployment of new American medium-range missiles in Europe, including the FRG, aims at a substantial change in the alignment of military forces not only on our continent but on the global scale as well. Plans are made to introduce the arms race to the outer space. The situation in many regions of the world, especially in Central America and the Middle East, has also aggravated. The policy of sanctions and restrictions is continued, and there is a lack of signs of genuine will of the U.S. and the NATO states to seek honest agreements in the sphere of East-West relations.

The speaker said that the Soviet Union and the world community of the socialist states were standing in the way of the realization of the dangerous plans of imperialism. They presented a constructive programme to reduce tension and base international relations on the principles of mutual security, non-interference in internal affairs, and mutually beneficial cooperation. The deputy foreign minister declared that Poland was convinced an improvement of East-West relations was both necessary and possible.

We are attaching substantial importance to the continuation of the CSCE process, in which the Stockholm conference is a key forum at present. We believe that progress in negotiations and agreement can be reached on the basis of a realistic appraisal of the situation and the political will to recognize the principle of joint and equal security of all states. Active participation in the process of shaping the East-West relations is compatible with Poland's interest, restores prestige to our country and his due role in the international community, said Wiejacz.

Deputy Edmund Meclewski told the committee that the socialist countries should come out with a joint political initiative against the intensifying attacks on the Yalta and Potsdam treaties. This would be fostered by the fact that no serious politician in Western Europe was overtly backing the West German claims.

Deputy Jozef Pinkowski asserted that the line of the present American Administration on the question of armaments must lead up to a fiasco in the long-run. Deputy Florian Siwicki stressed with concern that the West had set in motion a big machine of armaments, which in no way could be stopped now. The ceiling of equilibrium in Europe has been raised. The U.S. work on a space anti-satellite system is especially dangerous to peace. If this system is successfully set up in space, American politicians might get the impression that a future war is winnable. This must be viewed as the biggest threat to world peace.

Jozef Wiejacz said that the space satellite-killer system destroys SALT-I accords, crosses out the conception of equilibrium, and means moving the arms race to a sphere in which it would be much more difficult to control.

In connection with a message from the chairman of the Iranian Islamic Council handed by the Iranian ambassador to Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee made its point on the use of chemical weapons in the Iraq-Iran conflict. Committee members endorsed the stand put forth in the resolutions of the 71st Interparliamentarian Union Conference held recently in Geneva which had protested against the use of chemical weapons.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS 'HEATED' TU LEADERS' MEETING

LD141452 Warsaw PAP in English 1116 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 13 April -- The college of chairmen of national trade union organizations started in Jachranka outside Warsaw its two-day meeting today which comes as a continuation of the discussion initiated three weeks ago at a joint session of trade union activists and the Council of Ministers Commission for Trade Union affairs.

Also this time, during hours-long heated discussion, attended by chairman of the Council of Ministers Commission for Trade Union Affairs, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, social reasons clashed with economic ones, urgent immediate reasons with Poland's long-term needs, the necessity to match individual and group interests of workers from self-governed enterprises with the good of entire society.

The trade union activists were critical of the prices policy and they way it is presented to public opinion. They stressed the pressing need to find the areas of deficiency and to safeguard the poorest against inflation.

Participants in the meeting also pointed to various shortcomings of the economic life and examples of wastage and mismanagement. The activists considered it crucial to present to society convincing concrete prospects for pulling Poland out of the crisis, a coherent programme to control inflation and promote gradual improvement in living conditions.

Criticism of Price Decisions

LD151512 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 14 April -- Chairmen of 78 national Polish trade union organizations wound up their two-day debates at Jachranka near Warsaw today. The meeting was called to make a general assessment of Poland's economy and material prospects of the working people in this context. The trade union panel was informed about political and economic questions by Polish political and state officials, including Political Bureau member and PUPP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

During a long exchange of views, speakers criticized the way in which price decisions, important for the working world, were taken. In this situation it seems necessary to make a wider use of social consultation instruments in decision-making. The speakers pointed out the need to check the practice of using exclusively price mechanisms to regulate the economy.

It was stressed that interests of economically-weakest groups should be taken in all economic decisions.

The debates have shown some differences between trade union and administration representatives in the evaluation of the economy, prospects for coming out of the crisis and material ensurance of the working world's interests. But they said it was an urgent task to work out decisions that would be acceptable to the trade union movement. In this context, organizational proposals were made. Speakers said it was necessary for branch unions and federations to set up study teams, a social research centre and a trade union paper. "They also supported an idea to form mixed union-government commissions which would work out settlements on key issues for the working world.

The character of the meeting at Jachranka and the atmosphere of the debates suggest the impression that the strivings for integration, unification of forces and a joint programme of action become ever stronger in the trade union movement.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM FAILS TO SLOW INFLATION

LD130532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] An assessment of the government's 1983 anti-inflation program has been the subject of the presidium of the Planning Commission affiliated with the Council of Ministers. It has been stated, among other things, that in view of an unsatisfactory growth of market supplies accompanied by a simultaneous rapid increase of the population's incomes, it turned out to be impossible to halt the inflation rate on the scale envisaged in the plan. It has been emphasized that fundamental instruments of the anti-inflation policy must affect all sources of inflation and the sphere of production in particular.

TALKS HELD TO SETTLE LEGAL STATUS OF CHURCH

LD122048 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 12 April -- Under the decisions taken by the joint commission of representatives of the government and Episcopate, officials from the Office for Religious Affairs and the Secretariat of the Episcopate have been holding talks to settle the legal status of the Catholic Church in Poland.

TOUGHER SANCTIONS FOR ILLEGAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

LD122113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] The government is determined to wage a tough struggle against tax offenses and economic abuses, Minister of Finance Stanislaw Nieckarz said at a press conference. He said that as a result of checks carried out last year, 21,500 billion worth of additional taxes have been imposed. It is intended, the minister stressed, to carry out much stricter checks on the authenticity of the documentation of turnover and on illegally conducted economic activity. Tougher sanctions for illegal economic activity and tax offenses are also aimed at protecting the good name of craftsmen who work in an honest manner. Speaking of the Currency Regulations Act, Minister Nieckarz emphasized once again that any settlement of accounts between citizens as well as enterprises in currency other than the Polish zloty without having been granted a special currency permission is prohibited.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM YUGOSLAVIA

AU131726 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest this afternoon after his working visit of friendship to the SFRY. The party secretary general and president of the Republic was accompanied on this visit by the following comrades: Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other officials.

Otopeni Airport, where the arrival ceremony took place, was decorated with the flags of the party and state and with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's picture. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met on arrival by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Ludovic Fazekas, Alexandrina Gainuse, Manea Manescu, Paul Niculescu, Constantin Olteanu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Birlea, Mihai Gere, Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ioan Totu, Ion Ursu, Nicu Ceausescu, Silviu Curticeanu, Constantin Radu, Ioan Avram, other members of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and leaders of central institutions and public organizations.

(Julan Marinkovic), SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff were also present.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH JAPAN ENDS SESSION

AU141331 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0613 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1984 -- The fifth session of the Joint Romanian-Japanese Governmental Commission took place in Bucharest over April 12-13, 1984. The Romanian delegation was headed by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs and the Japanese delegation by Toshihiro Nakajima, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the economic situation in the two countries, the economic and commercial relations between Romania and Japan were analyzed, and views were exchanged on the further expansion and diversification of commercial, economic, scientific and technological relations on mutually advantageous bases.

Both sides appreciated the results of the session and expressed their conviction that the further development of bilateral relations in all domains of mutual interest -- in economy in particular -- was to the advantage of Romania and Japan.

The session proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual esteem.

While in Bucharest, Toshihiro Nakajima was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, by Paula Preoteasa and Ion Stanciu, deputy ministers of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

ANDREI HOLDS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS COUNTERPART

AU141922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/4/1984 -- On Saturday afternoon Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, arrived in Bucharest, invited by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to pay an official visit to Romania.

The same day in the afternoon the foreign ministers of Romania and Netherlands conducted official talks. The two ministers looked into the bilateral relations in domains of joint interest and made an evaluation of possibilities extant for their further development in order to give a stronger impetus to the economic collaboration and cooperation, to expand and diversify the mutual exchanges of goods.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Netherlands also exchanged opinions on the issues of peace disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, security, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PORTUGUESE ENVOY

AU111831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 11 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/4/1984 -- On Wednesday, April 11, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received on a farewell call Sergio Sacadura Cabral, ambassador of Portugal in Bucharest, on ending his mission in Romania. A talk was held on the occasion in a cordial atmosphere.

BRIEFS

GIOSAN RECEIVES BOLIVIAN DELEGATION -- Bucharest AGERPRES 13/4/1984 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania had an interview, on Friday, April 13, with the members of the parliamentary delegation of Bolivia, who arrived in Bucharest on the same day. During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity and concerns of the Romanian and Bolivian parliaments, underscoring the contribution they could make to promoting a fruitful collaboration between the two countries and peoples, to mutual benefit, in the interest of the cause of peace and collaboration among nations. The common wish was also highlighted to enhance the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians in Romania and Bolivia to the struggle for disarmament, to building a climate of detente and peace worldwide; the Bolivian delegation includes Julio Garret Ayllon, chairman of the Bolivian Senate, and Mario Ralon Anaya, senator. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 13 Apr 84 AU]

COOPERATIVE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- The annual protocol on cooperation between the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives of Romania [CENTROCOOP] and the Central Cooperative Union of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Bucharest on 5 April. "The document envisages tangible measures designed to further develop relations between the two cooperative organizations, especially concerning economic cooperation, exchanges of experience, and cooperation in various sectors of production." On this occasion, Comrade Paul Niculescu, CENTROCOOP chairman, and Pancho Ivanov, first vice chairman of the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria, discussed aspects of implementing the agreement provisions and how to intensify and diversify cooperation between the two organizations. [Summary] [Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 6 Apr 84 p 5 AU]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT

Meets Markovic in Karadjordjevo

LD131413 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Karadjordjevo, April 13 (TANJUG) -- President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dragoslav Markovic and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Nicolae Ceausescu have assessed as favourable the development of relations and cooperation between the two parties and states. Ceausescu arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia.

During the meeting in Karadjordjevo today (Friday), Markovic and Ceausescu expressed readiness for the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the two parties and states. This was stated to be in the interest of the peoples of the two neighbouring countries and also to have a wider international importance. Markovic and Ceausescu pointed to the important role which the Yugoslav have in the development of relations between the two countries.

The importance of the practice of regular top-level meetings between representatives of the LCY and the RCP and other forms of cooperation between the two parties was also stressed during the meeting.

Closing Talks

LD131617 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Karadjordjevo, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary general of the RCP, together with their associates, have held their final talks in Karadjordjevo, in which Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also took part.

An extensive exchange of views took place on the international situation, particularly on the exacerbated relations of the great powers in Europe. It was stated that the build-up in the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons, is introducing new elements of danger for peace and security. Both sides emphasized that every effort should be made to overcome the present situation of tension and renew detente by the return of the great powers to the negotiating table. It was stressed in the talks that both sides attach particular importance to the Stockholm conference which should contribute to the relaxation of tension, and to peace and security on the European Continent. Yugoslavia and Romania particularly emphasized the importance of multilateral Balkan cooperation and supported the results of the meeting of experts of the Balkan countries in Athens. The Yugoslav side noted the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and its irreplaceable role in the preservation of peace, overcoming tension, and resolving open questions by means of negotiations.

International economic relations occupied a prominent place in the exchange of views between the two delegations. The need for introducing a new international economic order was indicated as well as measures for easing the difficult position of the developing countries.

It was assessed in the talks that communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements are achieving important results in the struggle for socialism and progressive social transformation in keeping with the social conditions in the countries where they are active despite the complex conditions.

The need was emphasized for relations between progressive parties and movements to develop through consistent respect for the principles of independence, autonomy, equality, noninterference, and the responsibility of every party and movement to its own working class and people. The talks also covered international cooperation between the LCY and RCP.

In conclusion, the results of the latest meeting and summit talks in Karadjordjevo were positively assessed. It was said that this meeting has confirmed the continuity of the good-neighborly relations and the friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania in all areas.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, held a luncheon afterwards in honor of President Ceausescu. Also present at the luncheon were Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the delegations of the two countries who participated in the talks.

Press Statement on Visit

AU160908 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Communique on the Friendship Visit Paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Together With Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the SFRY"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY.

On the Yugoslav side the talks were attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milos Melovski, the SFRY ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania; Zivojin Lazi, counsellor to the president of the SFRY Presidency for foreign relations; and Vladimir Pavicevic, director of a division in the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs.

The Romanian side was represented by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and first deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the RCP Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the general secretary of the RCP and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Dumitru Ancuta, adviser to the general secretary of the RCP and the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the SFRY.

During the visit the President Mika Spiljak and Nicolae Ceausescu had an extensive exchange of views on the development of bilateral cooperation and on current international issues. They informed each other about the topical questions related to the building of socialism in both countries. It was assessed that this meeting, continuing the traditional dialogue at the highest level, took place in a very cordial and open atmosphere, in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect which characterizes the relations between the two neighboring socialist and friendly countries.

The question of economic cooperation and its further promotion, particularly industrial cooperation on a long-term basis, had a prominent place in the talks. In this respect, it was assessed that there exist extensive possibilities and mutual interest in the further successful development of reciprocal cooperation.

The need to promote cooperation in the area of science and technology, education, culture, and other areas of common interest was also noted.

Presidents Spiljak and Ceausescu exchanged views on the most important international issues, particularly the situation and trends in Europe, the need to halt the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the development of multilateral Balkan cooperation, and the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. They also exchanged views on acute international crises and conflicts in various parts of the world. In this context the interest of the two countries in their urgent and peaceful solution was emphasized. Particular reference was made to the international economic crisis and activities aimed at establishing a new international economic order. During the exchange of views the high degree of similarity of views of the two countries was noted with satisfaction.

At the end of the talks, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed their satisfaction with the talks and the results of the visit and assessed that they represent yet another confirmation of the traditional friendship, and that they will add fresh impetus to the strengthening of bilateral relations and all-round cooperation between the two friendly neighboring countries on the basis of the principles of good-neighborliness, mutual respect, and trust, which is in the interests of the two countries and of peace and international cooperation.

Spiljak Sees Off Ceausescu

LD131525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Osijek, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the RCP, has ended his 2-day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and departed for Bucharest. President Ceausescu and the Romanian delegation were seen off at Osijek Airport by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the RCP, was visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCE

LD141055 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0931 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 14 (TANJUG) -- A two-day meeting opened in Belgrade today, Saturday, in preparation for a Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean, to be held in Belgrade from June 28 to July 1. The preparatory meeting is attended by representatives of 25 national parties and movements from 16 Mediterranean states, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Polisario Front, and the Progressive Socialist Organisation of the Mediterranean.

On behalf of the hosts -- the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) -- the participants in the meeting were greeted by member of the Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Presidency Dr Aleksandr Grlickov. The agenda of today's two sessions includes exchanges of views and consultations on all questions regarding the holding of the June conference.

The objectives of the June Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean will, according to indications to date, include consultations on mobilizing the Mediterranean and world public for curbing the current negative developments in the region laden by crises and war spots.

Invitation to AWP

AU151833 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A preparatory meeting for the Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean, which will be held in the Belgrade Sava Center at the beginning of July 1984, has been concluded in Belgrade. At the end of the preparatory meeting, representatives of the host, Stanimir Lazarevic, president of the committee for the Mediterranean in the SAWP section for foreign policy and international connections, and Borislav Milosevic, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, talked with domestic and foreign journalists about this meeting and the forthcoming conference. Here is a report by Branislav Canak:

Stanimir Lazarevic first stressed that this meeting was extremely successful and fruitful and then briefed the press representatives on its results.

Domestic and foreign journalists were particularly interested in what parties will send their representatives to the conference in July. It was asked why no Turkish party had taken part to date. The answer was that there are objective reasons for this, but that one will try to ensure the participation of Turkish parties at the meeting. It was stressed that no Israeli party will participate at the July conference because, due primarily to Israeli policy, as was said, there are no conditions for this. Borislav Milosevic said that an invitation will be sent to the AWP as well and that it is that party's own affair whether it accepts the participation or not.

PRC YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITS KOSOVO

AU141955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 10 Apr 84

[Text] Pristina, 10 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the All-China Communist Youth League led by Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Youth Central Committee, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation, is currently on a 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Leaders of the Chinese youth today held talks in Pristina with members of the Provincial Conference Presidium of the Socialist Youth Federation of Kosovo on the promotion of further cooperation between the youth organizations of Yugoslavia and China.

Members of the delegation from the friendly PRC were informed about the organization and work of the youth organization of Kosovo, the youth labor drives, university studies, and the cultural life of the young people. The delegation of the All-China Communist Youth League was received today by Sefcet Jasari, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, while in the afternoon the guest from China also visited the Trepca composite organization of associated labor in Titova Mitrovica.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION MEETING IN IRAQ

LD151433 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0634 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The delegations at the ninth session of the mixed committee for economic and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Iraq, headed by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade in the Iraqi Government, held a plenary session. Views were exchanged on topical questions of bilateral political and economic relations and on possibilities for the further development of cooperation.

Both sides stated that cooperation between the two countries' economies is being maintained and is developing, despite the unusual circumstances. Both sides must continue to invest efforts to maintain continuity and the established level of economic cooperation, in keeping with realistic possibilities.

Within the scope of the mixed committee's work, the subcommittees, which have already begun examining specific areas, will hold several meetings in Baghdad over the next few days. Their work will guarantee the solution of open questions in current economic cooperation. Particular questions to be examined are the conditions for further economic cooperation between the two countries. In 1983 the Republic of Iraq was one of the Yugoslav economy's most important partners among the developing countries. Yugoslav work organizations are completing work on many important projects in Iraq. In addition, the commodity exchange between the two countries last year amounted to about \$820 million.

Vice President Zvone Dragan has had separate talks with 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, Iraqi minister for irrigation, and has exchanged views with him on the realization of cooperation in this area, as well as on open questions relating to the completion of important economic developments being built by Yugoslav organizations of associated labor in which this ministry is investing.

Also taking part in the talks with the Iraqi partners and in the work of the mixed committee is Dzevad Mujezinovic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Iraq.

THAI PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 18-21 APRIL

LD151701 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- In connection with the coming visit to Yugoslavia by Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

"At the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, will pay an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 18-21 April 1984. The Thai prime minister will be accompanied by Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs; Narong Wongwan, minister of agriculture and cooperatives; Koson Krairoek, minister of commerce; and other prominent personalities from Thailand's political and economic life, as well as a number of representatives of private corporations."

ZARKOVIC NOMINATED PRESIDENT OF MONTENEGRO LC CC

AU131957 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 84 p 3

[S. V. report]

[Text] Titograd, 11 Apr -- The Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Montenegro has proposed that Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, be nominated candidate for president of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro, while Velisav Vuksanovic, currently secretary of the Presidium, should be nominated candidate for this post.

In the procedure for adopting this proposal, the Presidium proceeded from the fact that the initiative which the Presidium made earlier that Comrades Zarkovic and Vuksanovic be proposed for these posts in the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro has met with unified support in all communal organizations of the LC of Montenegro.

REASON FOR SECURITY LAW AMENDMENT EXPLAINED

AU131810 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr p 6

[Article in the weekly SEDAM DANA supplement by Andrija Colak: "State Security: New Law and Old Speculations"]

[Excerpts] In the discussions on economic stabilization in the SFRY Assembly at the end of last week, a legal act passed nearly unnoticed, which at first sight does not have any obvious connection with economic stabilization -- but which has many points of contact with stabilization in the broadest sense of the word, because what is involved is the protection of the constitutional order. Namely, delegates of the Federal Chamber adopted the law on the Foundations of the State Security System about which meager newspaper reports mainly said that "within the rights and obligations of the federation as determined by the SFRY Constitution, it regulates the foundations of the system of protecting the order as laid down by the Constitution, the principles for coordinating the work of organs that carry out the affairs of state security, and the foundations for determining the affairs of state security that are carried out by the federal organs." From an explanation formulated in this way, it is still hard to see what the cause of interest noticed outside our borders was, an explanation which was interpreted in certain foreign circles as a strengthening of the "firm hand" in Yugoslavia and a return to centralism.

Are the Powers Too Great?

There can be no doubt that the main reason for these conjectures is Article 8 of the new law, which also represents the greatest innovation in relation to the old law. In order to make clear what is involved, it is best to cite verbatim this entire article of the new law:

"When the SFRY Presidency, on its own initiative, or at the proposal of the Federal Executive Council, establishes that special reasons of security so demand, the relevant federal organ will immediately [neposredno] organize the execution of or will carry out certain tasks to protect the system as laid down by the SFRY Constitution throughout the territory or a part of the territory of the SFRY, in order to suppress activities directed at undermining or destroying the system as laid down by the SFRY Constitution. The organization of execution of tasks under Section 1 of this article will be carried out under such conditions and in such a way as, within their field of activity, may be determined by the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council.

Experiences With Kosovo

What is new about the above-cited Article 8 of the new law, compared with the old one, is the power given to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, enabling it, in addition to organizing certain state security tasks in the territory of Yugoslavia, to also carry them out. We can recall that when measures were taken to suppress the counterrevolution in Kosovo in 1981, certain forces of the militia units of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs were also engaged, as well as forces of the organs of internal affairs from other republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. As early as then the question of principle arose: Does the power of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to organize the performance of certain tasks also mean that it has the right to actually perform these tasks? There also arose the question as to whether the work and tasks of the militia forces engaged in Kosovo in 1981 could be considered tasks of state security.

In order to prevent any such doubts and possible misunderstandings, so that no confusion can arise in the interpretation of the legal regulation of the rights and duties of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to organize certain state security tasks on SFRY territory, the existing provision has, therefore, been supplemented in such a way as to unequivocally state that the relevant federal organ may, in addition to organizing, also directly perform certain tasks aimed at suppressing activities that are directed at undermining or destroying the constitutional order.

Power for Federal Secretary

However, the aforementioned Article 8 of the new law was not the only reason for deliberations: Does it mean that too great powers are granted to the federal organ? Article 14 of the new law envisages that the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs directs and coordinates the work of the administrative organs in the republics and provinces that carry out work of state security, while Article 21 empowers the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to review the implementation of federal regulations on state security in the republican and provincial administrative organs that carry out state security tasks.

There can be no doubt that the new Law on the Foundations of the System of State Security is no turning point in relation to the already proclaimed constitutional principles and our system. However, there is also no doubt that what is involved is a very sensitive sphere," as Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary, told the assembly delegates, because it is obvious that there were various speculations in connection with the adoption of this law, as well as questions and conjectures as to what was happening in Yugoslavia and attempts to discover a background that actually does not exist.

ARMY LCY ON SOCIOECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU141445 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2335, 12 Apr 84 p 2

[Br. M. report]

[Text] The 26th session of the Presidium of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army was held in Belgrade last week. Dane Cuic chaired the session, and in addition to members of the Presidium, the session was attended by members of a working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which is preparing the next session of the Central Committee (the group is led by Ali Sukrija), members of the LCY Central Committee from the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, and other party workers from the Army.

The topic of discussion was: The implementation of the LCY leading role in society and the strengthening of its ideological and action unity. The draft theses which are being discussed in LC organizations and organs as part of the preparations for an LCY Central Committee session served as the basis for the discussion. The theses deal with the following problem: To what extent does the LCY, as vanguard of the workers class and working people, realize its leading ideopolitical role in the modern conditions of social development?

The extraordinarily important topic of our present moment met with great interest among the participants in the session because of the well-known difficulties in socioeconomic and political development. The following participated in the discussion: Metodija Stefanovski, Tomislav Perunicic, Simeon Buncic, Marko Mileusnic, Kemal Korajlic, Mile Ruzinovski, Radivoje Jovadzic, Ilija Perisic, Anton Zupancic, Milorad Mutavdzic, Bruno Vuletic, Slavko Maricevic, Stevan Stanojevic, Borislav Rosic, Petar Babic, Milanko Djurkovic, Voja Radovic, Dr Blazo Nikolovski, Dane Cuic, and Ali Sukrija.

MAMULA ATTENDS 1ST SFRY-MADE TANK DEMONSTRATION

LD131448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1308 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Banja Luka, April 13 (TANJUG) -- A demonstration of the combat characteristics of the first Yugoslav-made tank was carried out today (Friday). At the current stage of development, it was said, the tank has some characteristics that place it above such weapons in use in other countries' armies.

The demonstration was attended by the Yugoslav secretary for national defence, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula.

The tank has exceptional technical, maneuvering, and combat characteristics. Its salient features include a great firing power, maneuverability, speed, fire precision whether stationary or in motion, and the ability to surmount various obstacles including water. The tank was almost entirely produced in domestic factories in cooperation with the military-technical institute. The tank's fire power is greatly enhanced by its most advanced optical-electronic system.

3 APRIL LCY PRESIDIUUM MEETING ON STABILIZATION

AU131521 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2101 GMT on 3 April carries a 45-second film clip on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic which discussed tasks in carrying out further stabilization measures and heard an introductory report submitted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. The clip shows that the following attended the session: Dragoslav Markovic, Nikola Stojanovic, Milka Planinc, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Dusan Dragosavac, Jure Bilic, Hamdija Pozderac, Franjo Herljevic, Vlado Ljanzic, Mitja Ribicic, Milan Kucan, Kiro Hadzivasilev, Dimce Bekovski, Krste Markovski, Slavko Veselinov, Petar Matic, Jovan Dejanovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Veljko Milatovic, and several unrecognizable men. There were also several empty seats.

NUMBER OF ZAGREB DRUG ADDICTS, PUSHERS INCREASES

AU132001 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] Zagreb, 11 Apr (TANJUG) -- According to the data of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, 80 kilograms of narcotics were confiscated in the Zagreb area last year, of which 75 kilograms was marijuana (Indian hemp) and 1 kilogram of heroin.

At the same time, 56 new drug addicts, as well as 4 new drug traffickers from abroad were registered.

It is considered that only by a joint action of organs, institutions, and certain social factors is it possible to prevent the vice -- called drugs, particularly since the number of drug addicts and pushers has increased. "Small-scale smuggling" continues to exist on the "illicit drug market," and this means the sale of narcotics (marijuana and heroin) in small quantities which Yugoslav or foreign smugglers bring from the Middle East. There are increasingly fewer cases of pharmacies being burgled. This could, however, also be a sign that the illicit market is well supplied with drugs.

By means of a special expert study, it has been learned that a certain number of students in certain Zagreb school centers take certain medical substances mixed with alcohol and that this provokes in them aggressive behavior, which has been noticed at certain rock and pop concerts and in certain disco clubs.

Twelve people from Zagreb had the "original idea" of growing marijuana for their own needs and for the "market." Eight of them planted seed in flower pots on their balconies, while four of them tried "plantation growing" on some plots. It has been established that these persons procured seed from foreign citizens during vacations or foreign travel.

BRIEFS

GREAT BRITAIN TRADE TALKS -- The annual meeting of Yugoslav businessmen in London on 22 March noted "significant results" in economic cooperation between the SFRY and Great Britain. Exports to Britain in 1983 increased by 75 percent and amounted to 83.9 million pounds. Exports to Northern Ireland amounted to 6.4 million pounds. About 64 percent of the imports from Great Britain are covered by exports to that country. In 1984 exports are to reach 89.82 million pounds to Great Britain and 8.2 million pounds to Northern Ireland. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

SOVIET TRADE UNION DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Vitaliy Provotorov, secretary of the Central Council, visited the Kraljevo region yesterday. The delegation visited the Magnohrom work organization in Kraljevo, Mataruska Banja, and Vrnjacka Banja, as well as the Prva Petoletka work organization in Trstenik. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 84 p 6 AU]

CPSU STUDY DELEGATION -- Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received yesterday a CPSU study delegation headed by Gennadiy Bartoshevich, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, which is visiting Yugoslavia on the basis of the cooperation program between the LCY and the CPSU. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 84 p 7 AU]

PRAGUE CP DELEGATION VISIT -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Prague, which paid a 4-day visit to the city committee of the Belgrade LC organization, left yesterday. In addition to the talks held in the city committee, the city assembly, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the rector's office of Belgrade University, the delegation also visited a number of work organizations, such as the Klujz work organization, the Belgrade Agricultural Combine, the Belgrade, Trudbenik, Jugoeksport, and other work organizations. Antonin Kapek, first secretary of the Prague city committee, and Ivan Stambolic, president of the city committee of the LC organization of Belgrade, expressed in their closing talks at the city committee yesterday satisfaction over the substance of the visit and pointed to the need for the cooperation between the two party organizations and the two cities to continue to successfully develop and expand. [Excerpt] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 84 p 4 AU]